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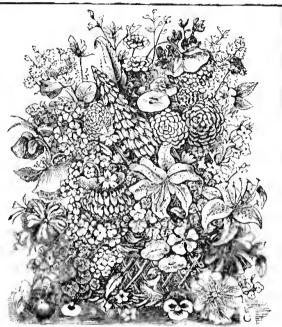
PRICE 25 CTS AYEAR.

OUR FLORAL CHROMOS.

For the purpose of increasing the love of Flowers, we have, for several years, published at least one Chromo each year. They are not cheap things, but beautiful pictures, true to nature, and superior to any Floral Chromos in Europe or America; every Flower is of natural size and color. We sell them at the actual cost, without profit. Each Chromo is accompanied by a Key, giving the names of all the Flowers. The little sketches will show their character.



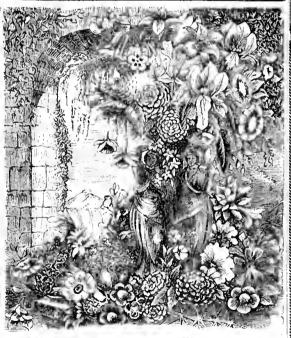
CHROMO A is 16 by 20 inches, and contains portraits of 31 varieties of our most popular flowers, and has always been the favorite.



CHROMO C is an elegant piece, the flowers finely painted and exceedingly truthful. It contains 41 varieties, and all of natural size.



CHROMO D is composed of flowers of the spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissus, etc., 36 varieties.



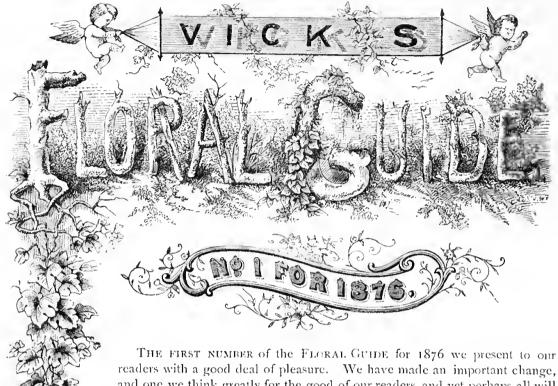
CHROMO E represents Flora supporting a vase containing 36 varieties of our most elegant summer flowers.

PRICE OF CHROMOS.—On paper, sized and varnished, postage paid, 75 cents each. The whole collection of Eight for \$5.00.

On Cloth and Stretchers, just like an oil painting, ready for the frame, \$1.50 cach, postage or Express charges paid by us. The collection of Eight, on Stretchers, \$10.

See Third page of Cover. 1

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NEW YOUR
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The first number of the Floral. Guide for 1876 we present to our readers with a good deal of pleasure. We have made an important change, and one we think greatly for the good of our readers, and yet perhaps all will not agree with us. For many years the first number of the Guide has been almost entirely made up of descriptions of flowers and vegetables, with their prices. This was repeated every year, with such alterations from time to time as experience taught us to be necessary. Such a course seemed unwise, as we felt quite sure we could occupy the space much more profitably with fresh matter, than by telling the same old story annually. In view of the change then determined upon, last year we made, at very great labor and expense, an entirely new arrangement of matter in the first number of the Guide, as all our readers must have observed. The priced list of seeds, etc., was separated from the descriptions, and the first hundred pages made in fact a book on *Flowers and Vegetables*, and we flatter ourselves as plain and instructive and interesting and truthful as any book to be procured, even at ten times its cost. Its teachings and descriptions will be good for years, so

that all who have this number will not need a duplicate copy, and would not be benefited should we send them another, even with a new date. These numbers are preserved everywhere, as they should be. A list of prices for the present year, of all seeds, bulbs, etc., with brief descriptions, will be found at the end of this number, and called our PRICED CATALOGUE.

There are, however, a few persons in the world who have not taken the FLORAL GUIDE, and know nothing of its merits. This will be rather startling news to some of our old readers, but we can assure them that we are serious in the remark, and that it is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief. For the benefit, then, of those who have thus far so forgotten their true interests as to neglect to read the Guide, we have enlarged and improved the first number of last year, added four beautiful new chromo plates, being groups or bouquets of flowers representing the different classes, as a group of Annuals, Perennials, Flowers of Tender Bulbs and of Hardy Bulbous Flowers, making four elegant and truthful groups of flowers. The whole book makes about one hundred and fifty pages, and we sell it in paper covers at 35 cents, and in fine cloth covers at 65 cents. We call it Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.

The FLORAL GUIDE is published as usual, at 25 cents a year, and free of charge to customers who trade with us to the amount of one dollar or more.

The PRICED LIST is sent free to all who apply, and a copy is attached to both the FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, and the first number of the FLORAL GUIDE.



A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.

IN NUMBER THREE of the FLORAL GUIDE of last year, we gave some account of our trip to the Pacific coast, and of the beautiful flowers and strange plants and wonderful trees that we there beheld. Our space was too contracted, or our powers of condensation too small, for we were unable to finish the story, and after taking our readers to the Calaveras Grove of mammoth trees, were compelled to allow them to remain there all through the autumn, and really there are but few pleasanter places for a long sojourn. One of our leading Rochester nurserymen on a recent visit, was so delighted with the grove that he determined, if possible, to become its owner, and succeeded in making a bargain for the purchase, with one of the owners, but the other and non-resident partner objected to the sale.

Our readers of last year will please excuse us for copying a page already published, which we do for the purpose of furnishing new readers the "round trip" complete, from San Francisco to the Big Trees, the Yosemite, and return.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE CALAVERAS BIG TREES.

After making arrangements for horses and wagon to be in waiting at Milton, the terminus of the railroad, perhaps about thirty miles north-east of Stockton, we bade our good friends in San Francisco farewell for a season, and taking an early start, reached Milton about noon, where we were packed into stages, or rather three-seated wagons, and about dark arrived at a somewhat deserted mining town called Murphy's Camp, having made twenty-nine miles over a strange,



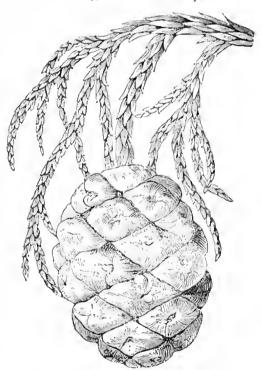
MAMMOTH TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

dusty, but to us a pleasant road. Here we remained for the night and the next morning continued our journey to the big trees, yet fifteen miles east, and nearly 2,500 feet upwards. The route was exceedingly pleasant, and our anticipations were at fever heat. The grand Sugar Pines, in the distance, we felt quite sure were the big trees, and the biggest trees in the world. Before noon we reached the pleasant hotel of Mr. Perry, at the edge of the Calaveras Grove, and after removing the accumulation of dust from clothes and person, determined to have a look at once, although dinner was announced—a matter of no small importance to the hungry mountain traveler. Until we traveled in California we did not know that eating was of so much consequence. We had just a look, and we thought the trees were not as large as we expected—that these Californians delighted in big stories as well as big trees—then we thought they were pretty large, very large, but not big enough to make so much fuss about—then we looked again, and didn't have a very decided opinion; in fact, had become somewhat mixed, and thought we had better go to dinner. When we came out again the trees were a good deal larger, and they got larger every moment we looked at them. So we walked through this grove of fifty acres, containing about one hundred big trees, and they were certainly large-they must be large-figures tell the truth, and we passed a string around some of them that measured between sixty and seventy feet, and others, by pacing, twenty feet and over in diameter; and no doubt over a hundred feet to



the lowest branch, while the tops soared three hundred feet above us. Of course, such trees were entitled to the name "Big," but their trunks are as smooth and straight as arrows, and everything around is large and it is difficult at first to realize their immensity. These big trees possess no beauty, save in their trunks, the foliage being thin and scattering and almost out of sight, while the trunk presents the most graceful shaft mortal eye ever beheld. We give an engraving of both foliage and cone, of about natural size. The Sugar Pine, a most beautiful and majestic tree, abounds in the mountains, and if not overshadowed by its mammoth neighbors would be thought of immense proportions. We measured some that were more than ten feet in diameter, unless we have forgotten the correct figures. They bear elegant cones, sometimes eighteen inches in length, and as they grow among the big trees, and the cones drop to the ground, they are often collected by tourists and carried away as the fruit of the Manmoth Tree, which bears but a small cone, as seen by our engraving. The Sugar Pine exudes a sugary gum, hence the name. After a short stay among the Mammoth Trees, and we have ever since regretted its brevity, we com-

menced our return to Murphy's Camp, and having no occasion to watch for the wonderful trees were at leisure to enjoy the delightful scenery; and we do not think there are fifteen miles of travel in the world that will afford such wondrous delight. Here we first saw the Sugar Pines, and the strange Snow Plant, the poisonous Tarantula, that makes its beautiful little cave in the earth, with its curiously hinged door. Here, too, we first saw water carried in canals for almost a score of miles, on mountain sides, and over ravines, for irrigation or mining purposes. The Tarantula makes a home in the earth, composed of small sticks and clay four or five inches in depth, and three inches in diameter. It is hollow the whole length, and the opening about an inch in diameter, has a soft, velvety lining, and is covered with an ingeniously contrived trap-door, hung by an easily working substantial hinge that may be opened hundreds of times without injury. Here the Tarantula abides hidden from his prey, and also from his enemies. The bite of this ugly spider is exceedingly poisonous, and is said sometimes to occasion death. We have endeavored in the engravings to show the appearance of the spider and his home.



LEAF AND CONE OF MAMMOTH TREE.

The latter was drawn from a specimen we brought home, but we didn't bring one of the "animals," and so have had to make its portrait up from memory and the books,

As we neared the village of Murphy's Camp we observed dense clouds of smoke rising towards the heavens from a point not far from where that place was supposed to be, and many and curious were the guesses as to its cause, but we soon discovered that the whole village was on fire, and as we had left our baggage at the hotel, anxiety soon took the place of curiosity. Our hotel, with about half-a-dozen other houses alone were saved. Thus many of the mining villages of California pass away.

FROM THE MAMMOTH TREES TO THE VOSEMITE VALLEY.

After a night's rest, we were about to say, but rather a night of uneasy weariness, for it seemed as though half of the wild Indians of California and the wilder white men, had assembled to celebrate the destruction of the village in a drunken night carousal, our party of twenty-three persons, all but four or five being tourists from the Eastern States and Europe, made an early start for the Yosemite Valley about ninety miles distant, and which we supposed we could reach in two days' travel. The person from whom we had hired our conveyance in San Francisco had agreed to telegraph to the various halting places, so that we would be provided with proper food and lodgings, for a party of twenty-three tired and hungry travelers cannot always find beds and food at these mountain hostelries. This promise, however, was forgotten, or of little avail. A ride of



eighteen miles brought us to the pretty village of Sonora, at about half-past eleven o'clock, and the prospect of a good dinner seemed encouraging, for we drove up to a commodious, neat and apparently well-kept hotel. Observing a striped pole, indicating the location of a professor of the tonsorial art, we thought a little shaving and washing and brushing would be a fitting preparation for a good dinner. On returning to the hotel we found our party at the table, and noticed they did not appear cheerful, and were not long in discovering the cause. They were enjoying a cold lunch, and of all the miserable things in the world, a California cold lunch is the most miserable. We took a vacant seat at the table, and soon the waiter brought us a plate of meat that might have been designed for corned beef when it was cooked, but which appeared quite aged, and of about the color and toughness of sole-leather. We asked for something a little better, when the acommodating waiter, after diligent search, appeared with a dish of greasy pork which he deposited on the table before us. We indignantly inquired if he was not aware that we were of the Jewish persuasion and held in abomination everything of the swine kind. We also indulged in a little flattery, stating that we had good reason for believing that this was a wellkept house, and had expected the best meal on the route, and could not think of leaving without a warm "square meal," suggesting that a tender beef-steak and potatoes would be acceptable. We had no idea of getting much to eat, our main object being to make a little fun for the gloomy company. The waiter expressed his willingness to try for a beefsteak, and started for

the kitchen. We allowed him to reach the kitchen door, then re-called him, expressing doubts whether in our starving condition we could survive until that beef-steak was cooked, and suggesting a little soup or something of the kind. In a few minutes he returned with a stew which was really good; and soon an excellent steak and potatoes were placed before us. We stated that this confirmed our good opinion of the character of the house, and asked for some business cards—a whole pack—as we intended to recommend all our friends to stop there, particularly for dinner. For dessert, strawberries were the only dish, and while these were placed upon the table pretty freely in oval dishes, they were served to the



TARANIULA CAVE.

TARANTULA.

dinner. For dessert, strawberries were the only dish, and while these were placed upon the table pretty freely in oval dishes, they were served to the company in diminutive sauce-plates holding half-a dozen. When one of them was brought to us we objected to its shape declaring we had a great dislike to those round plates, and always preferred strawberries in oval

dishes, so one was produced, holding about a pint, or more, and after securing sngar we inquired for a table-spoon, which was brought by the smiling waiter, amid the laughs and cheers of the company, who were beginning to feel rather merry over our success in obtaining a good dinner under unfavorable circumstances.

On retiring from the table we expressed some concern for the company lest they might starve before reaching the Valley, as impudence was quite as essential as money in traveling, a quality in which they seemed to be fearfully lacking. Hastening to the telegraph office, I sent a message to "Priest's," twenty-four miles further on, which was to be our stopping-place for the night, ordering a good supper for twenty-three starving people, and a more glorious supper than Mr. Priest provided no mountain travelers, ever enjoyed. With Mrs. Priest, and her neat and pretty daughters for waiters, we could have enjoyed a much poorer supper; but with such a supper and such waiters our cup of happiness seemed to be full.

From Sonora to Priest's we experienced the warmest weather on our route, except, perhaps, a day or so at San Jose. The country was broken, the wild flowers and shrubbery abundant, but very few large trees. On this route we crossed a river, the Tuolumne, we think, on a peculiar ferry propelled by the force of the stream. For a mile or so after crossing this river the route followed the bed of a dry creek, and as it was sunset, we inquired how long before our stopping-place would be reached, and were somewhat surprised to learn that we had some two hours of travel still before supper and rest. Surprised at the time required, as we knew the dis-

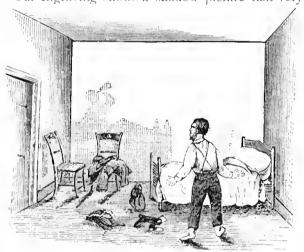


tance was only five or six miles, we expressed our ability to finish the journey on foot in far less time. The driver merely said, "perhaps so;" and soon we began the ascent of an almost perpendicular mountain where every gentleman was compelled to walk, and for about four very long miles we ascended the Rattlesnake Mountain, and before reaching the top had given up all idea of boasting of our pedestrian abilities.

Perhaps we may as well give a word of caution here, as anywhere, to those of our readers who contemplate a trip to California. Lime-stone, and consequently lime, seems to be searce in the country, and the partition walls at most of the hotels in the mountains are made of white cotton cloth nailed to ordinary studding, and with a light in the neighboring bed-rooms often amusing shadows are cast upon these walls. Our engraving shows a shadow picture that very

much frightened us one night, not knowing but our neighbor in the adjoining room was taking poison or something of the kind.

Refreshed, and satisfied with host and company and ourselves, after an early breakfast, a cheerful start was made for the Yosemite—the great object of our travels almost reached—the wonderful Valley to be seen by our own eyes before they were again closed in sleep. Everybody was happy; even the old lady who had insisted on the favorite seat with the driver for the whole route, and who seemed to delight in being miserable, gave some signs of warming up to the occasion. Forty miles would bring us to Gentry's, where the descent to the Valley commences, and eight more to HUTCHING's



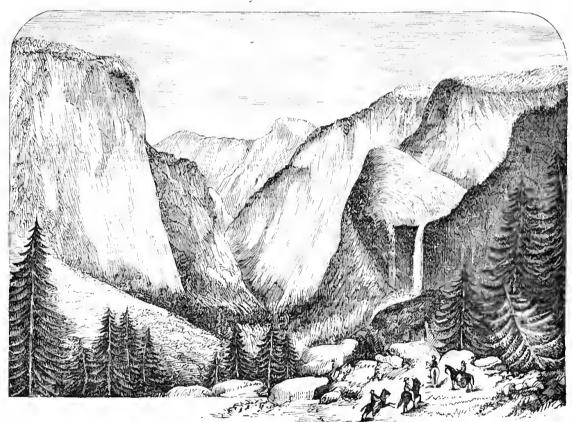
SCENE IN A MOUNTAIN HOTEL

Hotel, near the head of the Valley. This was considered a pretty long route for our teams, but as we would have to take saddle horses at Gentry's for the descent of the mountain, we thought they could accomplish the forty miles, especially as they would have several days of rest while we were exploring the Valley. As there would be no time for dinner, however, we provided ourselves with huncheons. Having made about twenty miles over a country interesting but not particularly grand, we halted a season for luncheon in a shaded dell, through which ran a pleasant little stream, after which we began to ascend the mountains; for the hills had become mountains and the shrubs had become mammoth trees—Sugar Pines (Pinus Lambertiana), ten feet in diameter, and often two hundred feet in height; Yellow Pines (Pinus ponderosa); Donglas Firs (Abies Douglasii), and other trees almost as large, and not thickly set, as in our woods, but standing as if planted by the Great Landscape Gardener for a manmoth park. In the distance, piercing the clouds, the snow-covered peaks of the Sierras lifted their venerable heads. For miles we enjoyed a scene of grandeur and beauty, the like of which we never before beheld, nor do we think the world can equal,

After a brief halt at Hodgin's, a place of refreshment, we continued our journey, and in two or three miles passed through the Tholumne grove of mammoth trees. There are about thirty in this group, and some of them very fine specimens. In about an hour after leaving Hodgin's we arrived at Crane's Flats, where a little mountain hotel is kept by Mrs. Gobin, and here we were so near the clouds that our further progress was obstructed by banks of snow. We were eight miles from the edge of the valley, and here we were compelled to remain until saddle horses and pack miles could be sent from the valley to carry us and our baggage over the mountains of snow. The accommodations were not equal to a first-class hotel, but the good landlady apologised for the scantiness of her larder, stating that she had only just opened for the season, and her cows had not yet been driven up the mountain, and the chickens were coming with the cows, and the house had tumbled down on account of the weight of snow the past winter, and in the fall of the house the furniture had been destroyed or badly injured; and the accommodations were truly meagre. We were all, however, disposed to be happy, and one Boston gentleman suggested that next winter the chairs should be hung upon the trees, and the house buried.



After having traveled thousands of miles to see the Yosemite, when the goal was almost reached, and we could imagine we almost heard the roar and rush of waters over its magnificent Falls, we were compelled to remain, snow-bound in June, for more than twenty-four hours. Almost every hour the report came that the saddle horses were in sight, but they came not and we remained anxiously awaiting their arrival until three o'clock of the day after our arrival. Then the selection of horses and mounting commenced, which was no small work, for many of our traveling companions were entirely unused to equestrian exercises. After some delay, however, all were safely mounted on the little Mustangs, and our march commenced, in single file, led by a guide and several pack mules. Great care had to be exercised in following the lead of the guides, who seemed to be very skillful in picking out the places where the snow was packed the hardest, and he who ventured to stray from the line often found himself and horse almost



THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

buried in the treacherous snow banks. In about four hours, however, we had overcome the eight miles of snow, and arrived safely at the valley, and here a scene was presented to our view which never will be forgotten, and which we have endeavored to portray in the accompanying sketch. It is poorly done, but may give our readers, perhaps, a faint idea of the appearance of the valley. It is not easy to show a valley three or four thousand feet in depth.

Now the serious part of our work commenced. We had to descend into the valley several thousand feet, down the sides of a mountain that seemed almost, and in some places quite, perpendicular, by a narrow trail often not three feet in width, and on strange horses, and some of the party found it difficult to keep on a horse even on a level road. Each saddle was examined by the guides and the girt tightened, and then tremblingly we commenced the descent; but we had not gone far before most of the party began to gain confidence, not in themselves, but their horses. These little Mexican mustangs are as sure-footed as goats, and know their work, and seem to know, too, that their riders are inexperienced in mountain traveling, and consequently pay little attention to what they may say or do. If they were to heed the jerking and pulling of some of their frightened riders they would soon land them on the rocks below. To make the three thousand feet of descent, we had to travel this winding mountain trail for over three



miles, and we feared sometimes darkness would overtake us on the way. In the twilight, however, we reached the valley, where we found a stage waiting to convey the older ladies and others unwilling to ride, to *Hutching's Hotel*. Being thus relieved, we commenced a lively canter up the valley, the hills often echoing with the songs and shouts of some of our party. Soon, however, it became quite dark, and the streams which we had to cross several times were much swollen, and often rapid, so that it was with difficulty we kept our horses upon their feet, and many found themselves full of business, and had neither time nor disposition for merry-making. A ride of five miles brought us to our last ford, and here a wierd scene arose before us as if by magic. Every particle of light was shut out by the overhanging mountains, the rush of waters was almost deafening, and scened about to swallow us up, while before us were two lines of lights, seemingly suspended in the air and reflected on the foaming waters below. On we

marched, into the water until it reached our feet, when our ghostly attendants proved to be guides that the landlord had sent out with lanterns to guide us safely over the swollen stream. Thus we arrived safely at our hotel, where supper was awaiting our arrival, and rest, of which some of us were much in need.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The Yo-sem-i-te Valley is but a little valley, although its fame has extended over the civilized world - only six to eight miles in length, and varying from half a mile to a mile in width; yet for beauty and sublimity it stands unrivaled. It is surrounded by granite rocks, in son e places nearly perpendicular, in many they are quite so, in others the summits overhang the base, and varying from two to four thousand feet in height. Through this valley flows a river, called the Merced, or River of Mercy. This river is fed by water from the melting snows of the surrounding mountains, which finds its way to the valley by four or five rivers. As the crystal waters leap from the mountain tops to the valley, in some eases two thousand feet in one perpendicular fall, in others by a succession of falls and rapids three thousand feet, the glory of the scene may be imagined, but cannot be described. If the day is warm, so as to melt the snow rapidly, the water reaches the valley about six o'clock in the evening, and it continues to rise until nearly midnight, often overflowing the river banks and all low parts of the valley, so as to render



DESCENDING THE MOUNTAINS.

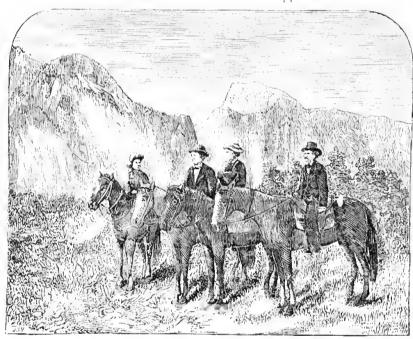
traveling on foot somewhat difficult. By the morning the water has subsided. The soil in the valley is mainly composed of disintegrated granite. There is considerable cedar and pine and oak timber in the valley and on the mountain sides. We observed only two gardens, and one young orchard which looked exceedingly well. Strawberries and raspberries are cultivated to some extent, for the purpose of supplying the hotels. The Indians are quite successful in securing trout from the river, so visitors have no difficulty generally in obtaining a good breakfast. There are three very comfortable hotels in the valley, not supplied of course with all the luxuries of an eastern hotel, but good enough to satisfy every reasonable tourist, especially when it is considered that every article of food and furniture is brought into the valley on pack-mules, down difficult and often dangerous mountain trails. How billiard-tables and other heavy articles made the descent is more than we can imagine. The little engraving will give our readers some idea of mountain travel. In this way we entered the valley, and afterwards traversed the mountains for seven glorious days.

The Yosemite of course formed a part of the public domain and belonged to the General Government. Several persons had settled in the valley, and claimed possession by "squatter right." The State of California wished it to be preserved as a State Park. It was accordingly given to California for this purpose. The "settlers" insisted on their rights, and took legal means to sustain them, but were defeated. The State, however, generously appropriated a sum



of money and appointed commissioners to settle with these persons for any damage they might sustain. The Yosemite Valley, therefore, is now a State Park, and those who occupy hotel buildings, etc., are tenants of the State.

Those who visit the valley will generally feel somewhat fatigued, and it is best to take things pretty easily the first day, especially if not accustomed to horseback riding. A ride up the valley to Mirror Lake, to see the reflection of the mountains in its glassy waters, will be both easy and pleasant, or a ride down the valley four miles to Bridal Veil Falls, where a stream leaps down nine hundred feet upon the rocks, scattering a silvery spray over the surrounding landscape, will well repay a visit. In the sunshine no more beautiful object was ever beheld on earth. We are enveloped in a rainbow atmosphere; every tree and shrub is tinted with its glorious colors, and every person surrounded and covered with a halo of glory. The next day it is well to commence work in earnest. Climb the mountains—to the upper Yosemite Falls, which leaps sixteen hundred



SITTING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

feet, to Glacier Rock, or to the Nevada and Vernal Falls; but do not undertake too much in one day. The distances and heights are deceiving, and tire-It will require some. often four hours toiling to ascend a mountain three thousand feet in The landlords height. and guides are reliable, and it is not well to be heedless of their advice. An English tourist—and there are no better and happier travelers than the English - was about to start one morning for one of the highest mountains, and would have no guide, would not even

take a luncheon that was provided by our host, declaring against the protestations of host and friends that he would be back to dinner, and that Yankees were much given to exaggeration. About dusk we saw him return, hungry and weary. His first salutation was to the landlord; "Did I intimate this morning that you exaggerated in your statement of heights and distances; if so, I beg pardon."

On returning from an excursion to Glacier Rock, where in the latter part of June we had taken our luncheon upon a field of snow, nearly four thousand feet up towards the clonds, and drank of the rippling stream of ice-water constantly flowing towards the valley, it was suggested that as a photographer had pitched his tent in the valley it would be well to have our pictures taken, just as we were, though tired and dusty, under the shadow of the grand mountains, the North and South Dome. This photograph we have copied, as it will perhaps give a better idea of the mountains and the mode of travel than anything we have before given. The South Dome is 4,737 feet in height. Having climbed the mountains every day for five days, we were a little weary and not at all indisposed to a quiet day, so we thought we would interview the Indians.

There are a few Indians in the valley. The younger men, or rather boys, show some little enterprise, as they catch fish regularly and dispose of them at the hotels. The older ones seem only to barely exist. The men only breathe and eat. The women provide all the food, and their bill of fare is not very extensive or luxurious, unless an old horse or cow belonging to some of the hotels happens to die, which provides them with a glorious feast. Their principal food is acorns, of which they make palatable cakes and bread and mush. They manufacture excellent three-cornered baskets of grass or rushes, which are placed on the backs of the women who pick



up the acorns and throw them over their shoulders, into the baskets, both hands working at once. In the autumn they gather enough for a year's supply, and store them away in a curiously made repository, something like a rough basket fastened to a stake some four or five feet from the ground. In the summer they consume large quantities of the tender tops of Lupins, which are cooked as greens.

The acorns are, of course, very bitter, but this bitter principle they extract by filtering, first removing the shells and pounding them in a mortar until they seem as fine as ordinary meal. A shallow basin is then scooped out in the coarse sand or pulverized granite which composes the "soil" of the valley. This is made near a stream. The acorn meal is placed in the basin, and water is poured upon it until all the bitter is filtered away. It is frequently tasted by placing the fore-fingers in the basin and a peculiar twisting motion causes a large quantity to adhere, and this is dexterously transferred to the month. When the filtering is satisfactory, the top is gathered and dried, or used at once as may be required. That at the bottom is taken up with a

good deal of coarse sand. Water is then added in such quantities as will reduce its consistency and allow the sand to sink to the bottom. The top is then poured off carefully. This is repeated several times, until at the end not an ounce of the meal will be wasted. We made a sketch of a group of Indians engaged in this work, which we thought some of our readers would be pleased to see.

The Indians of the valley are not without their



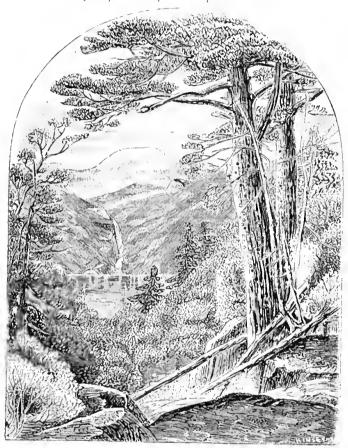
INDIANS PREPARING FOOD FROM ACORNS.

traditions. Once they were happy and prosperons; the valley was fertile and rain abundant, furnishing them with corn and wild fruit, while the neighboring mountains abounded in game. They were the favorites of a Great Spirit who watched over their interests, and who was sometimes seen on the North Dome, where he usually came to look upon the pleasant valley and his red children. On the opposite side of the valley is a mountain called Cloud's Rest, because at almost all times fleecy clouds may be seen hovering about its crest. Occasionally a beautiful goddess was seen on this mountain—beautiful as the rainbow and glorions as the sun. By some wickedness the chiefs had offended their god, and he had departed from them. It rained no more, their corn was ruined, the streams dried, and the game forsook the mountains. The poor Indians were starving. In vain they appealed to their god, who remained deaf to their cries. The beautiful goddess sat on one of the fleecy clouds on the summit of Cloud's Rest. She saw their condition, her heart was filled with compassion, and in mercy caused the mountains to bring forth water, and the Merced, or River of Mercy, to flow through their valley, bringing hope and life to the hopeless and dying.

The Indians of the Vosemite believe in a Good and a Bad Spirit. The Good Spirit is the Indians' friend, but the Bad Spirit is on the constant watch to do them harm. They think, too, that man possesses an immortal spirit, and its home is the heart. It lives there even after the man is apparently dead, until mortification sets in, when it is compelled to abandon its failing tenement. The Good Spirit watches for the moment when the spirit of the Indian is compelled to leave its mortal home, to conduct it to the Indians' happy hunting grounds. The Bad Spirit is equally alert, and if possible will seize the poor Indian's soul the moment it leaves the body, to drag it away to a home of poverty and misery. The Bad Spirit, though abounding in evil, is not very smart, and is often deceived, even by the Indians. The plan of "fooling" the Evil Spirit is this: The body must be destroyed rapidly, so that the Indians may know just the time



when the soul takes its departure. To accomplish this they burn their dead. The friends are all summoned to attend the funeral. The pile of wood is arranged so as to insure rapid combustion. After the body is placed upon the pile, the nearest relative communicates the fire. All attending



THE CALIFORNIA WOODPECKER (CARPENTERIA).

the funeral are dressed in the most uncouth garbs imaginable, and are painted in the most frightful manner. Each one carries a flag, painted with some uncouth or horrible design. As soon as the fire reaches the body, they commence dancing and whooping around the pile, making the most frightful noise possible, jumping and leaping, assaulting each other, etc.-all of which attracts the attention of the Bad Spirit, when suddenly, as the fire reaches the heart, the spirit of the poor Indian escapes, and the bad fellow after awhile wakes up to the fact that in consequence of not attending to his business he has lost the game.

In the valley and its neighborhood we observed many of the trees bored with immense numbers of large holes half an inch or more in diameter, some of them filled with acorns. Indeed, all seemed made exactly to fit the acorn. About them we noticed woodpeekers, apparently very busy. We learned that these large circular holes were first made by the birds and then plugged up with acorns—

not that the bird needed the acorns, but merely used them as a bait for worms. As soon as the worms attack the acorns, they are "gobbled up" by the birds. We were so interested in this curious matter that we made a little sketch on the ground.

On another page will be found an engraving illustrating the appearance of the California Holly, and a communication on the subject. This tree, from what we heard and what we know, must be beautiful, in the autumn and winter, but we were not in the season to see it in its glory. We were both surprised and delighted at the wonderful exhibition of Mistletoe. The mountains abound in Oaks, and on almost every tree we saw the Mistletoe in immense masses. In one view we beheld more than we ever before saw growing in all our travels in Europe, though by the quantities brought into Covent Market during the Holidays it must abound in some parts of England. The Mistletoe of California is called the False Mistletoe and is really a *Phoradendron*, while the true Mistletoe is *Viscum album*. We must here close our remarks on California and the Yosemite Valley, and if all the stories are not true, our readers have them as "told to us," and at less price.





MUSHROOM CULTURE.

In the spring of 1874, we gave an article on Mushroom culture which attracted a good deal of attention and brought us a great many inquiries. So great was the demand for information that extra copies of the number containing the article have been forwarded to inquiring friends until our stock is almost exhausted. Some new questions have been also raised by correspondents, so we thought it would be well to give all the information desired, in this number.

Our readers are, of course, well acquainted with Mushrooms of the meadows, so abundant in many places in the damp cool weather and dewy nights of autumn. Some pass them without notice, or think of them only as Toad-stools, while others seem to rush for every tiny specimen



AGARICUS COMPESTRIS.

as eagerly as though they were gathering diamonds. We are desired to show how Mushrooms can be cultivated so as to secure a supply during the spring and summer season, and before they can be obtained from the fields.

The Mushroom is a very accommodating plant, and will grow in the cellar, in sheds, stables, tubs, old hats, on shelves, in the garden, in dark or light. What a chance this affords the boys to have both fun and fruit, too, by making a bed in some curious old thing, and keeping the matter a secret until it is all white with splendid Mushrooms. We have seen them growing in old tubs, in out-of-the-way corners of sheds, in abandoned greenhouses, on shelves in stables, somewhat as represented in the engravings, and in every case giving apparently a good and healthful crop.

All that is needed for success is a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees, some fresh horse manure and a little spacen. Having procured what fresh horse manure is needed, mix it well with about one-third of its bulk of good loam, and you are prepared to make your beds in whatever place you prefer. If you determine to form beds, make them narrow, certainly not more than five feet in breadth, and about fifteen inches in height. The material must be made compact by beating down as evenly as possible. If under cover, the beds may be made flat on the top, but if in the open air should be rounded to shed the rain, somewhat as shown in the engraving on the next page. After the beds have been made a week there will be considerable heat produced by the fermentation of the manure. Bricks of spawn should have been secured previously, and they can be had of most seedsmen, postage or expressage free, at about thirty cents a pound. Break them into pieces about as large as walnuts and insert in the beds, just below the surface, about ten inches apart. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a space two by six feet. If there seems to be much heat, do nothing for a week or ten days, until it somewhat subsides. Then cover the bed with an inch or more of good earth, pressing it down with the back of a spade. It is not likely in a large bed water will be needed at all; but if the material should appear very dry, water lightly with warm water. In small beds or pails, or any thing of the kind, it is probable water will be needed

once or twice. Mushrooms will begin to appear in about six weeks after planting the spawn, and can be gathered for three or four weeks. In gathering, take up the Mushroom entire, leaving no stem in the bed, and placing a little earth in the hole made by its removal. When the crop is gathered cover the bed with a little more earth, beat it down gently, and give a pretty good moistening with tepid water, and in about a month more another crop will be produced.

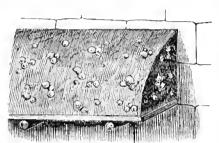


Soon after the publication of the article, the substance of which we have given above, a correspondent in Indiana thought we had made a mistake and given pictures of the Toad-stool instead of the Mushroom, as the only Mushroom he was acquainted with and which grew abundantly in that State, was pear-shaped, with a short stem, yellow, with indentures on the outside,



like a sponge. We also received from different persons scores of specimens, somewhat similar, and from one of these we have made the engraving.

There are many kinds of edible fungi commonly called Mushrooms, and two freely used in this country. The one we first illustrated is *Agaricus compestris*, and this is found in meadows in the autumn, and is the one artificially grown, being propagated by spawn, as we have described.

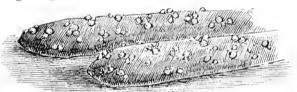


The other is commonly called the *Morel (Morchella esculenta)*. It is an excellent variety and may be dried and kept for any length of time without the least injury to its flavor. The Morel, we think, is only found in the spring of the year in thin woods or near them where the ground is light. We do not know that it has been cultivated. The following note from Marcellus, N. Y., gives some interesting facts regarding this variety:

Mr. Vick:—Your artist did not make a mistake in the first engraving of Mushrooms. Nor has M. C., in the third number of the Guide,

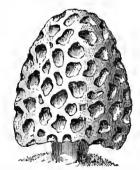
made a mistake, as there is growing in this region a fungus that is pear-shaped, of which your engraving in Number 3 of the Guide is a very good representation. This Mushroom is found from the first of May to the middle of June, and grows in and on the sides of the forests, around stimps of elm, butternit and apple trees. If an elm tree is cut down, the first summer there will be a few Mushrooms found around the stimp, as far as the roots extend; the second summer more; the third summer less; and less and less every year until none are found. The same is true in reference to apple and butternit trees, only that they never grow so abundantly around apple and butternit trees as around elm. And they will not grow at all under either if the ground is troaden on, so as to make it hard, which seems to be necessary to the kind that grows naturally in the fall. They are yellow generally, but when growing around apple tree stimps, the raised part of the body of the Mushroom is almost black, quite dark colored. I am trying to raise the spawn of this kind in my cellar, but fear it will be of no use. I have raised Mushrooms from the spawn I obtained of you one year ago, and am growing them now.—Rev. T. H. Y.

An aged correspondent of North Carolina was anxious to learn all about the Tuckahoe, having "frequently plowed up a vegetable or fungus in that State, and which was called *Tuckahoe*, but which I think is called in the books *Truffle*. They grow



in globular form from four to six inches in diameter." We knew but little of this curious production, but felt quite sure that the celebrated *Truffle* of Europe, so popular with epicures, did not grow in North Carolina. Having learned that Prof. Thurber, of the *American Agriculturist*, had given some attention to this fungus and published the results of his investigations, we wrote the Professor, who kindly furnished us with all the facts in his possession.

The *Tuckahoe* is of a globular or flattened oval shape, from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. It is found sometimes near the surface, but more commonly several feet below it, and without any attachment or stem connecting it with anything else above or below the surface. The larger specimens appear somewhat like a loaf of coarse corn-bread, and it is said that the name Tuckahoe means Indian bread. It is probably nutritious, though we are not aware that it has been used as food. Externally it is of a dark brown color, and is somewhat wrinkled, but is



MOREL (MORSCHELLA ESCU-LENTA.)

white within. When recently taken from the ground the substance can be readily cut with a knife, but upon drying it shrinks and becomes hard, and can be broken or powdered without difficulty. When fresh it has an earthy odor and an acrid taste, but when dry it has but little smell or taste. Hogs are said to readily detect the presence of the Tuckahoe by its odor, and to be fond of hunting for it. The Tuckahoe is remarkable for not possessing any organized structure, the most careful examination with the microscope failing to show any cells or organs of any kind. This absence of the structure which characterizes vegetables and animals, makes it a puzzling object, and botanists are at a loss where to place it. It has been suggested that it is the root of some plant that has undergone a transformation into pectine. The study of the develop-

ment of this production is difficult, as it is only found underground, and a great puzzle to naturalists. The engraving represents a small and rather elongated specimen, with a portion cut away, showing the interior, which has become cracked by drying. Dr. Thurber further writes:



"Its real nature being unsettled it is not easy to give a name. About fifty years ago Schweinitz called it Lycoperdon solidum, which is solid puff-ball, and afterwards he called it Pachyma cocos. If your Maryland friend finds it and can get specimens in the young state, he will do good service to science, as it does not seem just the thing to have a native vegetable production turning up every now and then, about which "nobody don't know nothing."

In response to a good friend of Carmel, Ind., we must say it is impossible to give a list and description of all the edible fungi, nor do we think we can give one by which the poisonous varities might be easily known. No one should eat varieties with which they are not acquainted.

In answer to an inquiry published in a previous number for the best method of cooking

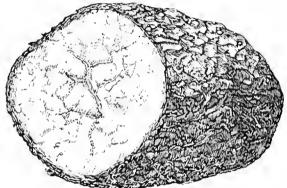
Mushrooms, among others we have received the following:

To COOK MUSTIROOMS. - Peel both tops and stems, put in a stew-pan, with one onnce of butter and a pinch of salt to each pound; cover with water and stew gently, after once coming to a boil, ten minutes, then put in three tablespoonfuls of milk or one of cream 10 each pound, and serve up hot. This is a dish for fish, flesh and fowl, fit for a king. Season to suit, with more salt, red or black pepper. Mushrooms fully opened, but still flesh-colored underneath, are best.

To FRY MUSHROOMS .- Peel, then dip in egg and roll in cracker crumbs. Season with pepper and fry as oysters.

They are also excellent broiled on toast.

MUSHROOM PIE.-Line a deep dish with piecrust. Then fill with small Mushrooms, and nearly



TUCKAHOE, OR INDIAN BREAD.

cover with milk. Add pepper, salt, and butter, and a handful of cracker-crumbs, rolled very fine. Cover with crust and bake till done.

Since the above was in type we have received not much less than a score of communications -all in praise of the MOREL, which is no doubt one of the most delicious fungi known. Our correspondent of Null's Mills, Indiana, who first called our attention to this excellent Mushroom, and whose communication was published in Number 3 of last year, sends a long and interesting communication, from which we make the following extracts:

JAMES VICK - Dear Sir: - Your GUIDE, No. 3 for 1875, is received. I did not expect you to give my little Mushroom, Puff-ball, Toad-stool, or whatever it is, the honor of an illustration, but I am glad to say, and my neighbors agree with me, that you have given a very excellent representation of what we call the Mushroom. Your engraving looks so much like it that any one not acquainted with the fungi could not mistake it, if hunting for it with the picture before him. In my description, which was hurriedly written, I should have said that it is generally of a yellowish color-it varies from a bluish brown to yellow, owing, I think, to the place it grows in; if growing in a shady place, the color is darker; if exposed to the sun, yellow. We find them growing principally in open woodland, where it has been sometime partly cleared and set with grass, or in old orchards. The mode of cooking with which I am acquainted is as follows: Slice the Mushroom length-wise, soak in salt and cold water over night. Roll in flour or pulverized cruckers, and fry in butter same as oysters. When done they resemble in appearancee and the flavor is much like oysters, but they have a "palatable luscionsness," if I may be allowed the expression, far superior to oysters. Another mode of cooking, a neighbor informs me, is to serve them up with "gravy," and that they are excellent in this way. We find this Mushroom in April and May, after a few warm showers.—H. C. McI.

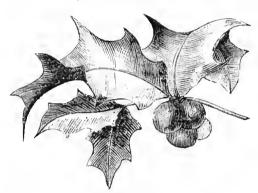
To Mrs. C. R. PEDDLE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and R. T. Wollston, of Springfield, Ohio, we are indebted for interesting articles on the Morel, with several fine specimens. E. LOCKE, of Los Angelos, California, was reminded by our previous article on this subject of his first introduction to the Morel, in 1846, when traveling near Old Fort Defiance, on the Maumee River, and what a glorious feast he had when camping out, on what he thought, until informed better, were only Toad-stools.





BERRY-BEARING PLANTS.

Our friends hold us to a very strict account. The ink of an unguarded sentence is scarcely dry, before half a dozen communications point out our carelessness or mistake. There, is, therefore, no danger that we shall go very far astray. In one of the numbers of the GUIDE, in speaking



ENGLISH HOLLY.

of winter, and particularly Christmas decorations, we published the following: "Those who are familiar with the usual style of winter decoration, and realize how gloomy a room is made by the heavy dark wreaths of cedars and hemlocks, unrelieved by a flower or berry, or any bright color, will thank us for urging them to save every flower that will keep its color during the winter. Make all wreaths light and airy, and enliven them with bright flowers. In England, the Holly, with its bright scarlet berries and beautiful glossy leaves, furnishes the choicest of Christmas trimming, and the condition of the Hollyberry crop is a matter of no little concern. At our

last visit we were several times desired to observe the fine promise of an abundant crop of Christmas berries. We need some bright red berry in America to fill the place of the English Holly, of which we give a little sketch. The French rely almost entirely upon flowers for winter decorations. Americans have been content with a mass of sombre evergreens, but we need only point

out the better way. In no other country is horticultural taste making such rapid progress as in our own pleasant land,"

This brought us a flood of communications, and what we were equally delighted to receive, almost a little forest of American Holly, *Hew apaca*, covered with its beautiful scarlet berries, and all claiming, and not without some truth, that such a plant was hard to beat anywhere.

This Holly abounds on the sea-coast, north and south, but is not found far inland, so that we who live in the interior are apt to forget the blessings that our friends near the salt water enjoy, and are glad of an occasional reminder.

Another excellent shrub, and one to be found almost anywhere, we believe, in the North, on the banks of creeks and in moist places, is the Winter Berry, *Ilex verticillata*. Many of our marshes are ablaze with its masses of fiery berries at this season of the year, and in this section we have nothing to equal it in beauty. Though natural to moist places, we find no difficulty in transplanting it to our grounds, where it seems to flourish as well as in its natural localities. We give an engraving of a branch, and also of a few berries of natural size.



WINTER BERRY (ILEN VERTICILLATA).

Another Holly, *Ilex lævigata*, very much resembles the above, and we believe abounds at the West. It is known as the Smooth Winter Berry. R. ELLIE McDonald, of Ashland County, Ohio, calls attention to this beautiful shrub;



MR. JAMES VICK: -In speaking of winter decorations, you mention the English Holly, and seem to regret that in America we have no bright berry to fill its place. Perhaps it is true that we have none surpassing or even equaling it in beauty, but near my home there grows a shrub, something like a Lilac bush in form, which is at this moment covered with very bright berries, a few of which I send you, hoping they will reach you in as beautiful condition as they are now. They attain their bright color about the last of September, and the berries are so close together that as we look out of the window they seem one perfect sheet of brilliancy. We have not been able, as yet, to learn their name, and hope you will be so kind as to calighten us. I also send a portion of a darling little evergreen trailing plant that is not mentioned in your Guinn, and we wonder why. Surely, you cannot think it



CALIFORNIA HOLLY (PHOTINIA ARBUTTFOLIA).

unworthy of notice, since it is so pretty and so little trouble. It bears a dear little pale blue blossom early in April, and is proof alike against the coldest and the warmest weather,

The "darling little plant" is Finca minor, or Perwinkle, and very hardy, and a very useful plant for trimming.

Another elegant plant, and nearly allied to the Hex, indeed, commonly called Holly, abounds in California. We had not the pleasure of seeing this plant in its glory, and therefore, feel under great obligation to our correspondent, who forwarded us with the note below a box of branches nicely in fruit, one of which we used to make the accompanying engraving:

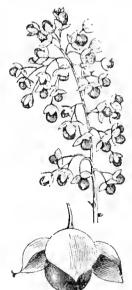
MR. VICK: — I send you a specimen of the California Holly, Photinia arbutifolia. It is an evergreen, and is used very much here for winter decoration. It grows on rocky hillsides and on the banks of creeks. It blossoms late in the season; and when winter comes it makes a very showy appearance, with its bright red berries and green leaves. The berries hang on the bushes until quite late in the spring. They will grow from the seed, and I think you can grow them in your climate, for they will endure a great deal of frost. The bushes are so loaded with berries they almost break down with their weight. They are a beautiful sight. The Indians make great use of the berries for food.—Mrs. D. K. D.

We cannot close this article without introducing a favorite of our own, the Euonymus latifolius, a common shrub, perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, and succeeding anywhere. We have, however, no shrub possessing so much beauty during our autumn months. Its fine clusters of pendulous violet red seed-bells, exhibiting when open its large orange-colored seeds, make it more than beautiful. It is known as the Strawberry-shrub and Spindle-wood. We have endeavored to show the appearance of the berries by the little engraving.

The Mountain Ash, early in the season, is really one of the finest berrry-bearing trees we have, but the berries become discolored by frosts, and usually by the Holidays their beauty has entirely departed. However, they are excellent food for the robins, tempt them to remain late in the season, and we believe, even in this latitude, as they become more plenty, will furnish these feathered friends many a Christmas dinner. By gathering the berries before injured, and keeping them in a cool cellar, the stems being placed in water, they will keep fresh a long time.

The old Berberry is a pleasant shrub, even in the summer, but in the autumn its long, drooping clusters of oval, scarlet berries make it especially attractive. Then, it is the hardiest thing in the world, and the fruit is eatable, having a fine acid flavor, and is valuable for preserves.

The Snow Berry, or Snow Drop, is far too good to be forgotten, and although no doubt known to all, it will do no harm to call aftention to it, for our common blessings are not always appreciated or used, while we work and struggle for unattainable good. The Snow Berry is a very hardy shrub, growing from five to six feet in height. The leaves and branches are delicate, the flowers pink, but small, and in the autumn beautiful clusters of snow-white berries half an inch in diameter, hang upon the plants well into the winter. In the autumn and early winter they are very beautiful.



EUONYMUS LATHFOLIUS.

The BITTER SWEET, a vigorous climber with orange-colored seed vessels, and crimson seeds is far too valuable to be neglected, although only a native. The plant is beautiful when in fruit, and the "berries" very useful. 15



FLOWERS AT THE FAIRS.

Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that a million of people attend our State Fairs. These exhibitions must, therefore, exert a great influence for good or evil, and be, in a large degree, educators of the people. As we have attended many of our State Fairs, and some of them several times, we have had a good opportunity to observe the few things which we could not approve, nor have we been slow to note the many things worthy of approval.

There are evils incidental to large crowds which no efforts of the managers can wholly overcome, and the management are only responsible for those which they encourage, even if they do not approve. Where officers, however, permit disgusting side-shows and gambling under various specious forms and deceptive names, they are responsible for the evils which invariably flow from these causes. If prizes are offered for fast trotting or running, the society is responsible for the ever-attendant betting, even though they may baptize their race a "Trial of Speed," or give it any other fancy and deceptive name. It is well to improve our fowls and sheep and horses, and plows and harrows and wagons, but there is no improvement so much needed, none so important to the welfare and glory of our country, as the improvement of boys and girls and men and women. And, no matter what a society may do for the improvement of animals and implements and grain, if it depraves the people it is a curse and not a blessing.

Our old friend, the Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, attended the late show of the New York State Fair, and in writing to his paper, gave some notes on the improvement of the various departments since he attended the first State Fair at Elmira, more than twenty years ago, but the greatest and most satisfactory improvement of all was in the people. They were neater in appearance, quiter and more genteel in their bearing, and showed a better appreciation of articles of real merit. All this we most heartily endorse; and here we may be permitted to say, that though we have scarcely failed to attend one exhibition given by this Society in thirty years, we have never seen anything in its management calling for censure. It has never once endeavored to collect the vulgar crowd by any clap-trap. We can say the same of many other State Societies, and before long hope to be able to approve of the actions of all.

It will be seen by the heading of this article that we started to say something about Flowers at our Fairs, but have almost used up our page without getting at the subject. We thought nothing would do more to educate and refine the people than a grand exhibition of Flowers at our Fairs. How to encourage the culture of flowers and induce growers to exhibit them, became, for a time, a subject of anxious thought. We examined all the Premium Lists we could obtain, and found that while large prizes were offered for almost everything imaginable, the prizes for Flowers were generally insignificant. From one to five dollars was considered a fair price for the best collection of Cut Flowers, or for the best collection of Plants. We saw at once that the first thing to be done was to show an appreciation of flowers by offering larger prizes, such as would induce a few to grow and exhibit them, and that these would soon have many imitators. seemed to be to reach the officers of the Societies and cause them to see the subject as we did. Despairing of this, several years ago we authorized the officers of every State Society in the To encourage all, and disappoint as few as possible, country to offer large prizes in our behalf. we offered, last year, in every State and Territory in the Union, and all the Provinces of Canada, \$20.00 for the best collection of Cut Flowers; \$10.00 for the second best; \$5.00 for third best; We have already paid Premiums to and one of our Floral Chromos for the fourth best. more than a hundred persons to whom they were awarded. The reports from the officers generally have been—"We never before had such an exhibition of Flowers in our State." We feel that we have been spending a little money to bless the people, and that it has been well spent.

In this way we benefited the State Fairs, but how to reach the Counties we could hardly devise. There are more than five thousand Counties, and we could not offer a large prize to all. Where there is a will, however, there is usually a way, and so we offered one of our Flower Chromos as a prize for the best collection of Cut Flowers, to every County on the Continent, and we are now sending out these prizes by the hundred. We have faith in the good time coming, and design to do all we can to "hurry it up."



THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It is our intention to bring to the notice of readers everything new that proves desirable for general culture. We shall freely give our opinion of new claimants for public favor, whether they prove worthy or not. There are also many old and valuable plants, neglected and almost forgotten, that we may occasionally introduce. Fashion holds its sway in the floricultural world as well as elsewhere, and exercises the same tyranny. A new plant is introduced, becomes fashionable, and pushes aside an old friend possessing equal, if not superior, merit. A recently introduced plant may seem unworthy of culture, appear sickly and unsuited to our climate, and in consequence be condemned, but after a time it becomes acclimated, needs a new introduction, and deserves a better character.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

The Yuccas are a striking class of plants, with long, narrow, strong, sharp-pointed leaves, with a peculiar tropical aspect. *Filamentosa* is the hardiest, and we think will endure almost

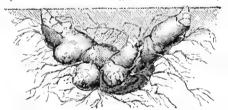


any of our northern winters. It is called Adam's Needle, because the leaves are sharply pointed and throw off from their edges numerous fine threads. It sends up a strong flower-stem in the middle of the summer, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers. The Yucca is an evergreen perennial, and delights in a rich soil. We usually throw over the plants a few evergreen boughs or something of the kind, as a slight winter protection. We call attention to this old plant with a good deal of confidence, feeling assured that it will more than meet the expectations of our readers. Our engravings show the plant in flower, and the tuberous roots, the one with leaves being what is called a two-year old root, and will flower the first season planted.

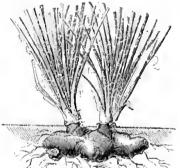
There are other varieties of Yucca well worthy of cul-

ture, but none so hardy and desirable for a northern cli-

mate as Filamentosa, which we have figured. Yucca gloriosa superbum we have grown here pretty well, and of course further



south this and the more tender varieties do well. It is at the North, however, where plants with an oriental or tropical appearance are so scarce and delightful that the Yucca



is most prized and most needed. For this reason we have said a good word in behalf of the Yucca, a favor we have done before for the Ricinus and Canna, and for the same reason.

MOLUCCA BALM.

For several years we have been growing a very curious old plant, a native of Syria, but seeds

were carried to England three hundred years ago, by the botanist to King James I, and we believe was afterwards lost, and re-introduced. We have never seen it outside of our own grounds, nor do we find the seed advertised in any catalogue in Europe or America. It was sent us by a friend under the name of *Shell-flower*. It is a strong annual, growing from two to three feet in height, starting from the ground with a single strong stem, branching at about six inches from the ground. At this point it throws up a dozen or





more strong curved arms, usually two feet in length, and these are surrounded with flowers,



scarcely leaving room for a leaf. Indeed, but few leaves appear; perhaps not more than half-a-dozen on each of the branches. The flowers are very small, pink and white, but surrounded with a large shell-like calyx, as we have attempted to show in the engraving. Underneath each calyx is a singular whorl of spines. The plant has a strong smell of balm. It is a very curious plant, and has attracted much attention wherever shown.

DOUBLE SCABIOSA.

Almost every one is acquainted with the old-fashioned flower, the Sweet Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride. This flower remained without improvement for at least a century, and up to within a very



few years, but the improvement has been rapid and important. The new varieties are more compact in habit than the old sorts, while the flowers are more dense, the head being covered with fully developed flowers quite to the center. We give an engraving of one of the bet-

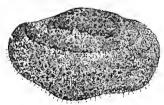


ter sort, which we picked in the autumn, after several severe frosts. The plant is so hardy that those that have not been exhausted by flowering will often endure the winter and flower freely the second summer. The Scabiosa will never take a very high rank among our floral treasures, but will always have a good many friends, and these we know will be pleased with a truthful representation of one of the newest and best varieties. Scabiosa has been so long in cultivation that its native country is unknown. The *deubling* of the Scabiosa is simply the enlargement of the central flowers, as will be seen by the illustrations we give of the *old* and the *double* flowers.

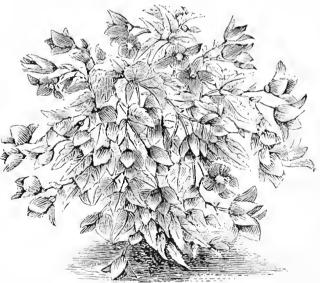
THE BULBOUS BEGONIA.

All our readers are acquainted with the Begonia family, so deservedly popular, rendered soby the elegantly marked and colored foliage, which characterize so many of its members. Within

a few years a new class has been introduced to the floricultural world, called New Bulbous Begonias, and we believe all grown by L. VAN HOUTTE, of Belgium. These new Begonias may be treated like Dahlias or Gladioli, the bulbs being planted in the spring in the open ground, producing fine plants and flowering freely until autumn. The plants are from a foot to eighteen inches in height, quite branching, and always in



flower. They bear the sum without injury. In northern climates it is well to pot the bulbs



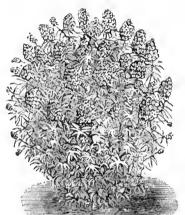
so as to give them a good start before setting out. Indeed, this would be good practice anywhere. The bulb appears as shown in the engraving, and is some two inches across. The large engraving shows the appearance of a strong plant. As we have had this new Begonia in our



grounds but one year, we can only say it is quite promising, and we would not be surprised if it should prove successful, and in a few years be greatly in demand for bedding. We would advise our friends, however, to obtain only a few bulbs for trial. There is great pleasure in growing new things, if successful, but where money is an object it is not best to take too much risk of both loss and disappointment.

BISMARCK LARKSPUR.

Among the novelties last year we saw nothing more promising than the Bismarck Larkspur. The habit of the plant is invariably good for the species, being round and compact, while the



flower-stems, which are well furnished with flowers, making perfect trusses, are erect, on the outside of the plant, well away from the foliage, giving it a most elegant appearance. Our little engraving will give some idea of the habit of this variety. It is said to be a hybrid between the new Imperialis, and the beautiful Candelabrum, the flowering-stems partaking of the peculiar habit of the latter. It is an annual, as of course our readers would know from its origin. Seeds germinate freely and with us it was in bloom from the commencement of the season, in June, until autumn. There is nothing much more beautiful than a well-grown Rocket Larkspur, and a bed of well arranged colors we have sometimes thought it would be difficult to excel even with the Hyacinth, which it most nearly resembles. The Rocket, however, endures but a few days or weeks at most, as must be sup-

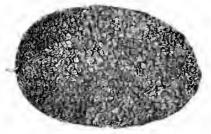
posed from its habit. Like the Hyacinth it has but one spike to flower, and when that is past its beauty is over. The branching varieties continue during the season to form new branches and new flowers, and this habit is marked in the newer varieties.

VEGETABLES.

TWO NEW AND PROMISING CUCUMBERS.

We received last spring two new cucumbers, very different in character. One was a little dwarf fellow, not much more than six inches in length, and the other half as many feet. The

small one came from Russia, and proved the earliest cucumon our grounds, and wonderfully productive. When young it appeared very much like the old Early Russian, which is a variety of very excellent flavor, and of a pale green color, but as this new Russian obtained age it began to cover itself with a rich brown netting, until when fit for seed it was of an exceedingly rich russet color and elegantly netted. Of course we are not able to judge of its productiveness by one trial, but we may mention that we ripened one hundred and eighty



on a bed eight by twelve feet. It is called the *Netted Russian*. The other variety we obtained from Germany and it is named the *Swan-Neck*, on account of its length, we suppose, and of the other fact that at the stem it is curved, like the neck of a swan near the head. It is of superior quality, but of its hardiness for out-door culture we are not prepared to speak, as our plants were

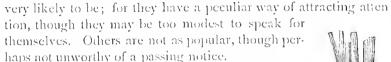
started in a hot-bed. It is a White-Spine variety, rather light in color, and measures two and more feet in length. On a bed eight feet by sixteen we grew one hundred and five. It is certainly a grand variety for hot-house and

hot-bed culture, and may answer for out-door work in this country. We have tried a great many new varieties lately, but the two described seem to us the most promising; and yet, with our *Long Green*, *White Spine*, etc., we are pretty well provided with good varieties.



THE ONION FAMILY.

There are a good many members of that respectable family so celebrated for fragrance—we mean the Onion tribe. Some of them, of course, are well known and appreciated, as they are



The LEEK in many countries is quite extensively grown. In America it is found in the markets of our large cities, and in some particular sections, but generally in the country is almost unknown. The Leek is very hardy, bearing a good deal of freezing when in the ground, without any injury, and therefore in climates not too severe is allowed to remain in the ground during the winter, to be gathered as needed. This, of course, makes it very desirable for many localities. In very cold climates it is taken up before winter and preserved in earth, about like celery, though not needing so much protection. The Leek forms no bulb, and



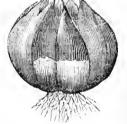
SHALLOT.

the thick stem, which is the part used, must be blanched by earthing up. The Leek is prized for soups, and is often boiled and served as Asparagus. Culture as for common Onions.

CHIVES is a small and not very important member of the Onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere, and will grow for years from the same bulbs and in the same spot. In old times it was the cus-

tom to make a little border of Chives among the herbs. The leaves are as slender as fine knitting needles, and appear in bunches early in the spring, and are cut and used in the raw state, and may be shorne several times during the spring. It is propagated by divisions of the root.

SHALLOT are somewhat similar to Chives, but larger and better, the roots being used in the spring before fresh Onions can be obtained. Being quite hardy, they are kept in the ground during the winter, and in the spring one bulb will separate into half-a-dozen or more. They are then taken up, divided, and bought and sold as young Onions. The Shallot ripens about the middle of summer, and can then be taken up to be planted in the autumn, or retained



GARLIC.

for winter use. Some people prize Shallots for pickling. If planted in the spring they do well, but are not ready for use as early as if set out in the fall.

The most pungent of all the family is the GARLIC. It seems as if the essence of a whole bushel of Onions was concentrated in one of its little bulbs. The root or bulb is composed of a dozen small bulbs called "cloves." Garlic is much used in the south of Europe, and the American traveler at first gets the idea that everything he eats and drinks has been flavored with it. The little cloves are planted in the spring six or eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in a light rich soil,

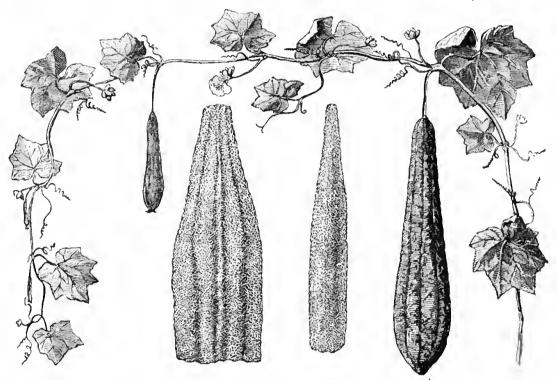
THE VEGETABLE DISHCLOTH.

Wonderful is the provision Nature makes for the wants of man. This provision, too, is wisely adapted to his varying necessities. What dehcious refreshing fruits the traveler finds towards the tropics, just suited to his failing appetite, when even the sight of ordinary food would cause loathing. Wandering about the sea-washed coasts of Great Britain, steeped in fog, and inhaling the salt breezes of the ocean, with what contempt one would look upon the Bananas and other luscious fruits of warm climates, and what a relish one gets for the "roast beef of old England." In the absence of the tin-peddlers, how good it is to be able to furnish our own dippers, and even bottles and sap-buckets, from the Gourds in the garden. To come down to the subject—Dish-cloths, or rather their use, is pretty universal; and there is sometimes, we think, a good deal of



anxiety felt on the subject by ladies. We know that once on a steamer crossing the Atlantic the ladies were quite indignant because they observed the cooks and their helpers throwing the dish-cloths at each other and putting them to other inappropriate uses. We have also heard it said that the less you know about the dishcloths at hotels the better the appetite.

That there should be no excuse for unclean dishes Nature has provided us with a Vegetable Disheloth, and to our lady friends at the South we are indebted for several very fine samples, and also seed. This strange cloth is the product of a Gourd, the Papanjay, or Sponge Cucumber, (Cucumis acutangulus). It is a sponge-like cloth, in which the seed is enveloped, and ladies



say, answers the purpose better than anything yet prepared by art. The fruit is large—some two feet in length—and the vine of a rampant growth. The engraving will give some idea of the appearance of the vine and the fruit, and also of the cloth-like substance formed in its center. The two central engravings show it as taken from the Gourd and after being opened for use. This Gourd is a native of the East Indies, and will not ripen far north. However, in response to many inquiries, we have taken pains to secure a stock of seed and tell the story of the Disheloth.

THE 'ARTICHOKE.

The ARTICHORE is not much grown in America, and yet the occasional application we have for seed shows that it is not unappreciated in some sections of our country. In Europe we found

it served almost everywhere, and in almost all conditions. The portion used is the flower-head in an undeveloped state, as shown in the engraving; in fact the scales of the involucre. They are boiled and then served somewhat as Asparagus, and the lower portion of the scales only are catable, and have somewhat of an asparagus taste. They are also used raw, as a salad, but really we do not consider them much of a luxury. The Artichoke is grown from seed, and suckers from the root will readily form new plants. It is a perennial plant, but needs some protection in the North. The plants may be covered in the winter with coarse manure and leaves.

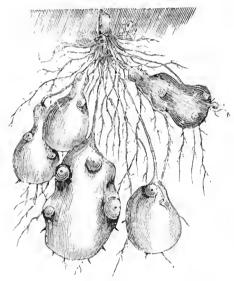
The JERUSALEM ARTICHORE is an old-fashioned plant, and thirty years ago a little patch could be found in the corner of almost every garden. It is not, however, an Artichoke, but belongs to the Sun-



flower family, throws up a flowering-stem six feet or more in height, bearing a blossom like a



small single Sunflower. Its true name is *Helianthus tuberosus*. It bears on its roots an immense number of tubers looking almost like potatoes. The engraving we have had made from a root just taken from the garden. The *Jerusalem Artichoke* is liked by all the boys when raw; in fact



it tastes almost as good as a chestnut, and better than any root that we think of. It is often pickled, and eaten raw as a salad, with vinegar. It is as hardy as anything can be, and once planted it will grow from year to year, as it is impossible to gather every little tuber. It soon, therefore, becomes a weed, and the best way is to give it some corner of which it can have entire possession without annoving its neighbors. Plant the tubers just as potatoes. Before the use of the Potato became so universal the Artichoke was grown pretty generally, and of late years it has been often recommended in the agricultural papers as good for stock. Its culture is so easy and its productiveness so great that it would seem well adapted for this purpose. Farmers are not apt to neglect a valuable crop, and there is, perhaps, good reason for the neglect with which it has been treated. A good many things, however, have been introduced of late with high recommendations with far less merit. Our only object is to call attention to this, among

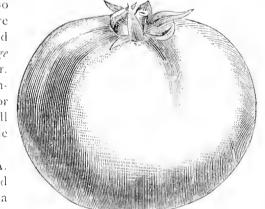
other almost forgotten things, so that those who desire to do so may have an opportunity to give it a trial.

TRIAL OF TOMATOES.

Our European friends are inclined to give taking names to their new flowers and vegetables, and there is certainly something in a good name. At the time we introduced the *Hathaway Tomato*, we sent seeds for trial to the Royal Horticultural Society of England, by which it was awarded its highest recommendation, a first-class certificate. This caused a demand for the seed in Europe, and we had the pleasure of supplying the leading seed establishments of the old world. The seed we forwarded James Carter, Dunnett & Beale, of London, produced one plant bearing a yellow or orange-colored fruit, very smooth, of the size and form of the engraving, and

of a sweet, rich, fruity flavor. It seemed to possess so much merit that these gentlemen took pains to secure the seed, and have since cultivated it and introduced it to the public under the name of the *Green Gage Tomato*. We grew it pretty extensively last year. Light colored Tomatoes are not popular in this country, and we hardly think this variety will answer for general culture, but it certainly is a pretty smooth well flavored variety, and we think a few plants desirable for family use.

The Tomatoes grown from seed sent us by L. A. PELTON proved to be a dull red fruit, quite late and resembling the Alliance. The *Golden Trophy* is a showy yellow fruit, but later than the original Trophy. *Conqueror* is about like Gen. Grant, and ripened at



GREEN GAGE TOMATO.

the same time. Golden Queen is very irregular in form, and late. From CEO. FERGUSON, of Port Stanley, we received a variety that proved early, but very irregular. By care in culture and seed saving it may prove valuable.

Blount's Champion Cluster ripens about with Trophy, and as we have so many good sorts, with only late ripening as a fault, we do not think it will prove valuable. The sample from I. A. RAIRDON, of good quality, but as late as Alliance or Lester's Perfected. From Mrs. M. E. MILFORD we received a variety that we could not distinguish from Blount's Champion Cluster. From I. A. TRESSEL a pretty light yellow, small and late. It is useless to increase our long list of Tomatoes, and none should be retained unless superior to existing kinds.



CONGRESS DUPED BY THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The People Pay Double Postage for the Benefit of the Express Companies.

The last Congress, at its last session, in the dark hours of midnight, perpetrated an outrage upon he people that, alike for deception, dishonesty and general meanness, has seldom been equaled. The law permitted merchandise to be carried through the mails at eight cents a pound, in packages of four pounds, and no law in our statute books was more popular or a greater blessing to the people. It enabled the pioneers on our frontiers, who are doing so much to enrich our country and make the wilderness blossom, to obtain books and seeds and any little articles needed in the pursuit of their business or for the comfort of their families at a trifling cost over that paid by the people of our large cities and villages, and thus did much to lighten the hardships of pioneer life. It brought the remote corners of our land and the commercial centers into close connection, for the benefit of all. Tens of thousands of places never visited by an express agent were weekly receiving through the mails articles of necessity and luxury, and the hardy farmers on our western prairies rejoiced, and the hearts of their wives and daughters were made glad.

This cheap postage was a blessing without any compensating evil. The postage more than paid the Government, for the mail carriers instead of carrying empty bags only had them well filled, without much, if any, additional trouble to the carriers or expense to the Government. Who would not have thought such a happy state of things safe from attack; certainly from change? The Express Companies, however, were watching with their hawk-eyes, longing for an opportunity, and seeking for tools to crush the whole system. Of course, many packages were earried at a low rate by mail, that the express companies would like to have had in their charge, so that they might have exacted from the people three or four times what the work was worth. So these companies employed lobby agents and besieged Congress all through the last session, stating that their receipts were lessened several hundred thousands of dollars a year by this system of cheap postage on merchandise. This may be true; but we do not know that the American people are bound to tax themselves to keep up the receipts of the express companies to their maximum, or that it is the duty of Congressmen to heed the petitions and prayers of these princely express beggars. If they wish to go into the begging business, there are plenty of yacant corners where they can hold a hat or a tin pan, and hand-organs are not very costly; and educated monkeys are to be had for the seeking, we presume, and at no very great price. The grandest palaces in the land, the most extensive and elegant grounds, and the most luxurious stables, are in the hands of these express men, and yet they whine around Congressmen to obtain special favors to benefit themselves and injure the whole country.

In the second number of the GUIDE last year we warned our readers that an effort would be made by the express companies to obtain a change in the postage laws, that money would be used freely, and that it would be well for the people to watch their representatives. We knew this from the fact that foolish statements were beginning to appear in the papers that the mails were burdened and delayed by merchandise; that the deficiency would be musally great, and that some one had received a horned toad through the mails, and another person a box of bees—all designed to cover an attack upon the system of cheap postage. These charges induced Mr. BANGS, the Superintendent of Railway Service, to make a thorough investigation, and as the result, published a report, showing that the deficiency of postal revenue was not chargeable to the carrying of merchandise, and that it did not burden or delay the mails. He also showed that for every three hundred thousand pounds of third-class matter carried in the mails, not more than twenty-five thousand pounds (or one-twelfth) were merchandise. Not entirely disheartened, however, on the 23d day of February, an attempt was made in the Senate to restrict all packages of merchandise to twelve ounces. It did not, however, succeed, as it was so evidently inspired by the lobby agents of the express companies as to disgust the better class of Senators. We regret to say, however, that the following Senators, who ought to have known better and acted better, voted as the express companies wished them, and against the best interests of their con-

Messes. Bayard, Conkling, Conover, Davis, Dorsey, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Maryland), Hamilton, (Texas), Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merryman, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman and Wadleigh.

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The following gentlemen voted against the measure, as every sensible and honest Senator should have done:

Messrs, Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Cragin, Dennis, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Lewis, Mitchell, Morrill (Mainer, Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Oglesby, Pease, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright.

This should have settled the matter, and we really thought it might rest for one senson, but the paid lobby agents of the express companies were watching, ready for any act of meanness, and for any dirty work. They could present twenty or fifty thousand cogent reasons why the law should be changed, and every one with a tint of green on the back.

All was now kept perfectly quiet until the night of the last session of Congress, and near midnight. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, the closing up of the season's work, was under consideration, when Senator RUMSEY, of Minnesota, prepared the following innocent looking amendment, which was offered by Senator HAMLIN, of Mine, who recommended its passage:

That section 8 of the act approved June 20, 1874, "making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces."

In the haste incident to an all-night session, this amendment was adopted, and not half the Senators, in fact only those in the secret, were aware of its character. The Senate amendments being thought unimportant were adopted in the House, and not a dozen members were aware of the bad work they were doing, and the trick of which they were made the victims. This treacherous amendment doubled the postage on all merchandise, and that at once, for the law took immediate effect.

Now let us look at the effect of this unexpected piece of legislation. All booksellers, seedsmen and other merchants had arranged their prices so as to meet the old rate of postage, and its sudden and unexpected increase caused embarrassment and loss, and the entire suspension of many kinds of business, to the great injury not only of the merchants but also of their customers. As fast as postmasters learned of the passage of the law doubling postage on merchandise, they stopped all matter not having paid the postage required by the new law. Tuns of our seeds were stopped that had been shipped before the law was passed, while our customers were waiting and writing and complaining and suffering. Finally the Postmaster-general found it impossible to obey the law, and was compelled, in violation of this unwise law of Congress, to order that all merchandise should pass at the old rates until matters became better understood and somewhat regulated.

Just at this time we were giving large quantities of seeds to the grasshopper sufferers of the West, and on these we were paying more than a hundred dollars a week postage to the Government. This new law doubled postage and caused us an additional expense of nearly a thousand dollars, as the result of our efforts to serve the starving people of the West. This, however, was of no consequence as long as the express men got rich and a few Congressmen didn't get poor.

There is another beautiful thing about this matter. Canada merchants can send merchandise to any part of the United States, through the mails, for one-half the rates charged Americans, so they are advertising their goods in our cities, stating why they are enabled to under-sell our merchants. The wisdom of our law makers is certainly beyond ordinary comprehension.

Let the people emphatically and at once demand the repeal of this hasty and odious law. See the Congressmen, write to them, and in every way let the wishes of the people be known. Those Congressmen who were deceived should show their indignation at the fraud by demanding the repeal of the law at the very opening of the next Congress. We do not state that any member of Congress received money for his vote on this measure, but we do say that the express companies could afford to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for that night's work; and we do not imagine they are too honest or too conscientious to place money where it "will do the most good."

THE WISDOM OF OUR POSTAGE LAWS.—We can now send a paper weighing four ounces to London, England, for two cents, but if we send it only to New York we must pay four cents. The seeds we send to Canada cost us by mail sixteen cents a pound, but we can send by express or freight to some point in Canada and mail there, for four cents a pound. Thus is our Government driving business and consequently money into other channels. A merchant doing business in that way would soon get to the poorhouse or the lunatic asylum.



CHEAP POSTAGE IN CANADA.

Americans are apt to speak of Canadians as rather a slow people, backward in adopting the improvements of the age. We are prone to think of our neighbors as somewhat behind the spirit of the times, while we consider the great Yankee nation as alive and progressive, ready for all improvements that promise good. Our national self-esteem will be somewhat cooled, perhaps, when we consider the action of the two governments on the subject of postage. Our law-makers are using the power delegated to them to embarrass trade and burden the people with unnecessary expense, just to please and enrich the express companies; actually driving the trade from the government into the hands of these corporations, by unnecessarily high rates of postage. Tens of thousands of dollars have the Postal Department lost by making the people pay sixteen cents a pound on all merchandise and transient papers. It costs now about four cents to send a paper to a friend, and we have to pay thirty-two cents a quart for Corn and Beans and such things, more than the first cost of the articles.

Things are not so in Canada. Canadian parliaments are constantly lowering instead of increasing their rates of postage. Canadian law-makers don't pass laws when they are asleep and then excuse themselves because they didn't know what they were voting for. They do not try to introduce the by-gone days of dear postage and light mails. They are neither bought nor duped nor dined nor wined by express companies until they are fitted to do their bidding. Canadian rulers are not always tinkering at the postal laws in the vain effort to please wealthy corporations, and at the same time hoodwink while they cheat the people. They are not always trying to see how much meanness the people can be induced to endure. They are trying to give the people the benefit of the lowest possible rates of postage, believing this to be for the general good.

The consequence is, transient newspapers are carried in the mails in Canada at one cent for four ounces, and all kinds of merchandise at FOUR CENTS A POUND, while the great American nation which, until last winter, was charging EIGHT CENTS A POUND for merchandise, raised its price to SIXTEEN CENTS, and FOUR CENTS for an ordinary paper. After such an exhibit, we have not much cause for boasting.

THE RETURN TO CHEAP POSTAGE.

Under the above heading the Rural New Yorker, of November 5th, gives an interesting and valuable article, which we are tempted to copy. It tells the whole story, what the people want and what they will have. Officials may try to conciliate the newspapers by reducing rates on transient papers, and allowing it to remain as present on merchandise, but this will neither deceive nor satisfy the people. They may do this and retain the favor or the pay of the express companies, because papers are not carried by express. Indeed, the express companies did not ask nor expect transient papers to be included in the advanced rates—that was a blunder, and caused the newspapers to denounce the change. That time those in the plot with the express companies "caught a Tartar" by mistake, when they were only trying to steal a horse; now they would like to let the Tartar go and hold on to the horse, and make believe that this was a great concession. The people and the press are too wise to be deceived, and too independent to submit to this wrong. The Rural speaks as follows:

It is announced from Washington that the Postmaster-general is opposed to the absolute repeal of the Amendment to the Postal Law passed last winter; but will favor a restoration of cheap postage on newspapers while opposing any reduction of rates on other third-class matter. This compromise of the question will not satisfy the country. The people have found the cheap rates for carrying plants, seeds, and other small articles so convenient that a large and rapidly increasing business was growing up before the postage on such articles was arbitrarily doubled for the apparent benefit of nobody but the express companies. Reduction of postage on newspapers to old rates would leave the express monopoly unaffected, and that alone is sufficient reason why the restoration of cheap rates should apply to everything. There was an active and influential lobby working in Congress for the increase of postage rates, giving dinners and spending money freely. That lobby succeeded in effecting its object, and now the people demand of Congress that the work thus done shall be reversed, and postage restored to the rates which prevailed a year ago. All parties concerned in securing the increased postage have disavowed responsibility for the new law. We have been repeatedly told that the Postmaster-general did not demand nor desire the increase, and Senator Hamlin says that he did his part in this work through "inadvertence," and the whole thing was an accident. If, however, the increased postage be not altogether done away with, it will look very much like one of

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those "accidents done on purpose," of which children sometimes tell about. It is quite as well when reforms are to be adopted that there should be no child's play about it. The restoration of low postage on all articles is demanded for the convenience of the public, and is not opposed to the interests of the Government or of any class, excepting the express company monopolies.

Low postage is not responsible for the failure of the Post-office Department to pay expenses. The increase of rates last spring largely reduced receipts while it did not decrease materially the cost of mail service. With a steady increase of business under the low rates the carrying even of third-class matter was beginning to prove remunerative in most localities and with proper economy would soon have been so through the entire country. Cheaper postage for letters would, with very little doubt, be more nearly self-sustaining than it is now. The country is doing business at a loss because it fixes rates so high as to restrict its own business and encourage its competitors and rivals

Fixing the rates of postage properly belongs to Congress—the direct representatives of the people, who will soon be in session in Washington. There are grave doubts whether the increase of rates made last winter is constitutional, because the bill for establishing such increase originated in the Senate rather than in the House. It is certainly not within the province of the head of a department, an executive officer of the Government, to prearrange legislation for the representatives of the people. The official and public recommendations by the chief magistrate of the country to Congress are provided for by the Constitution and are therefore tolerable; but it would be an impertinence for even the President of the United States to unofficially and informally advise the country what Congress ought to do five or six weeks before that body was in session. There have been altogether too many "rulings" by executive officers which were really supplemental legislation—sometimes defeating the will of the people as expressed in legally-enacted laws. Where doubts arise as to the meaning of the law it is very easy to make up a case and have an authoritative decision by the proper judicial tribunal. The idea that a Department decide, ex cathedra, what the law is, has already demoralized popular ideas of the functions of our judiciary; but we protest against the interference of executive officers with the law-making power of the country.

SIMPLICITY OF THE POSTAL BUSINESS.

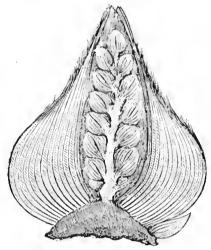
As Mr. Bangs seems to be a live man and willing to learn, and the Postmaster General has been to Russia, and therefore must have seen a good deal of the world, and has probably learned that all wisdom is not confined to one man, nor all knowledge to one people, we would suggest to these, and to all our readers, that our Post Office business is unnecessarily complicated, trouble-some to Postmasters, and vexatious to their clerks. Every paper or package must be "peeped into," to see that it contains no writing, or is not fastened in a manner which violates some ruling of the Department. Every Postmaster, also, is a judge, and while one feels himself authorized to charge letter postage, because of the manner in which a package is fastened, another will write, complimenting us highly on the neat and careful style of our packing, at the same time giving a passing grumble at others whose packages are so badly secured as to allow their contents to become scattered through the mail bags.

We propose a plan that, if adopted, will simplify the work of the Department, and cause rejoicing in every Post Office in the land. We believe, also, it will make the Postal Department self-sustaining. We would be quite willing to contract to do the work for the revenue. Abolish all class distinction in mail matter. Charge one or two cents for the first onnce, and half-a-cent an ounce for all over one ounce up to a certain weight, regardless of what the package may The Postmaster will then only have to see that the postage corresponds with the contain. No scrutiny would be required—no peeping—no complaints of unfair charges, only exception to this rule should be papers prepaid at the office of publication. This should not be granted as a favor, for we do not believe in favoritism, but in a purely business way. Papers are the largest and most regular customers of the Government, and therefore entitled to special With proper arrangements as to the size of packages, we see no reason why the Postal work should not be made very simple for the Postmasters, very profitable for the Government, and very beneficial to the people. We do not claim to be wise above measure, nor to be wiser than some of those engaged in the postal service, but we do claim to know a little about business and to possess a small share of that quite uncommon article, common-sense, and we think the application of a little of that kind of sense would sweep away a good many of the complications that now embarrass the postal service, and make a batch of mysterious rulings, that appear every month to plague our Postmasters, altogether unnecessary. Every business man desires to simplify his business as much as possible, for without simplicity there can be no uniformity or success. Governments are apt to attach too much importance to red tape, and a government office is too often a Circumlocution Office, where the great aim seems to be how not to do things-or how to do them in the most round-about way,



THE TUBEROSE.

The nature of the Tuberose and its culture seems not to be well understood. Nothing is simpler than the culture necessary to success, and nothing easier or more sure than failure under improper treatment. One of our enstomers ordered two dozen early in the spring, planted six of



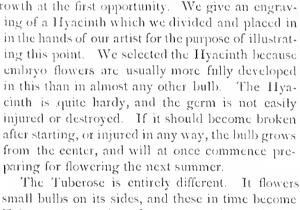
SECTION OF HYACINTH

the number in pots as soon as received, and kept them in the house for nearly a month before it seemed advisable to transfer them to the garden. At the time these were planted out (about the middle of May), six others that had not been potted were also planted. The other twelve were placed in the cellar, where they would not become dry, and were not planted out until July. They were then potted and the pots sunk in the ground, the intention being to take them up in the autumn, for flowering in the house. The result was only

partially satisfactory. The first six planted in pots flowered about the middle of the summer, the six put in the open ground about the middle of May, bloomed some weeks later, but the dozen kept and potted in July and designed for early winter flowers grew and gave plenty of leaves, but

no flower-stems and no flowers. This is the substance of a long letter now before us, and is a very good text for a short discourse.

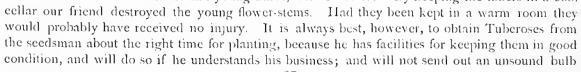
In most of the bulbous, and many of the tuberous family, not only is the nutriment designed to sustain the flower the next season gathered and safely stored in the bulb, but the flower-stem and the miniature flowers are formed, ready for growth at the first opportunity. We give an engrav-





UNSOUND TUREROSE,

The Tuberose is entirely different. It flowers only once, but forms small bulbs on its sides, and these in time become flowering bulbs. The Tuberose is a native of warm countries, and delights in great heat. It will not endure cold and moisture, either in the ground or stored away for future planting. The little flower-stem is formed in the bulb, as we have shown in the engraving of a healthy Tuberose, though not always so plainly, as we had to cut several before we found one sufficiently distinct for our purpose. This bulb will grow and flower; but if it should be kept in a cool room for a few weeks, and especially if it is damp as well, the flowering-stem would become discolored and finally decay, and on cutting, it would present the appearance shown in the engraving of an unsound Tuberose. This unsound tuber would grow, give plenty of leaves and young bulbs, but no flowers. By keeping the tubers in a cool





if he is honest and careful—and of course, all seedsmen are both. For garden flowering the Tuberose should be planted as early as possible, and the plan of potting as done by our correspondent is a good one. To secure flowers for winter, plant the Tuberose in pots the latter part of July, sink the pots in the garden, and remove them to the house in early autumn.

THE JAPAN COCKSCOMB.

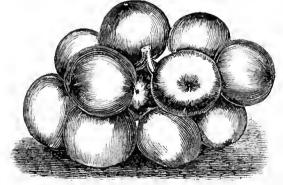
The Japan Cockscomb is the best annual introduced into Europe or America in the last twenty years. Some envious seedsmen, who, of course, are not florists, at first declared it to be a sport. Well, it is a wonderful sport, with its beautiful red, round stems, elegant leaves and coral-like combs. In 1871, soon after our return from Europe, a friend and florist, Mr. EDWARD DAGGE, informed us that he had seen in Canandaigua, in a private garden, one of the most strange and beautiful plants he ever beheld. We were about to make a pilgrimage in pursuit of this new and beautiful flower, when one of our friends and eustomers, Mrs. M. FINLEY, of Canandaigna, N. Y., called upon us and described a beautiful new Cockscomb which she had received from Japan, and which we knew, from the description, to be the same which had so captivated Mr. DAGGE. We seemed the seeds Mrs. FINLEY had saved, perhaps a hundred, and a few in the original package, and asked her, as winter was coming on, to take up her plants (two or three), put them in pots and send them to us, as we designed to try to ripen a few more seeds in the green-house. Perhaps in all we secured the first season two hundred seeds. Mrs. FINLEY kindly made no charge, as she was anxious to have so beautiful a flower disseminated. However, we could not cause a lady so much trouble without compensation, so if our recollection serves us, we handed Mrs. F. twenty-five dollars, as a slight compensation for the trouble and expense we had caused. Had we then known the value of the flower we would have given ten times this amount to have secured its dissemination. The first year but few seeds germinated, as they were somewhat unripe, but since then we have grown good sound seeds, and by care the flowers have improved every season. Meeting Mrs. F. at one of our Fairs last autumn, we asked for a statement of the time this seed was received from Japan, and any other facts in connection therewith, interesting to the public. We are very much obliged for the following reply:

Mr. Vick:— Dear Sir:—On referring to the letter of my friend who sent me the seeds of the Celosia, I find that it was in November, 870, that I first received them. The package contained, in all, eighteen different kinds of seeds; each little bag of seeds having painted in colors on its outside, a representation of each particular kind of flower. Early in the spring of 1871, I planted a few of each sort, but nearly all proved to be very common annuals. The Celosia, however, I knew to be very different from and much superior to anything of the kind I had ever before seen, and for this reason I was anxious to call your attention to it, knowing that you would be the best judge of its merits. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that it has proved to be a permanent acquisition; and that it not only retains its original characteristics, but has improved in beauty under your cultivation.—Mrs. M. F.

THE HATHAWAY TOMATO.

F. N. HATHAWAY, of Kankakee, Illinois, grew the original Hathaway Tomato, and gave us the seed, which we introduced to the public several years since. Mr. H. charged us nothing for

the seed, and we sold it at merely the price of common sorts, after we had fully tested its qualities, and after it had been recommended as the best Tomato known by the London Horticultural Society, by the English papers, and by the most intelligent cultivators in America. We have no patience with those who introduce a new Tomato, or any other vegetable or flower, with a great flourish, and at a high price, without proper trial, and which a few years' experience proves to be entirely worthless. From Mr. N. we have received a photograph of a fine cluster



of the Hathaway Tomatoes, which we have engraved. Mr. H. writes: "I herewith hand you a photograph of the finest bunch of Tomatoes I ever saw — I have seen heavier, but not more in the bunch. I send it to you, thinking it would make a fine cut for your catalogue."



USEFUL FACTS AND PLEASANT GOSSIP.

GARDEN WORK FOR INVALIDS.

We fully believe there is nothing so good for invalids as work in the garden. Air, sunshine, fresh earth, and exercise accomplish wonders. We have known it many times to bring hope and health and joy to the hopeless, sick and sorrowing. Far better will it be found usually than a tedious and expensive journey for a change of air. A month's work in the garden during the summer would be better for our business men than a trip to the watering-places or the mountains, while in this way they would escape the miseries of a summer vacation. A lady of Fall River, Mass., gives some good advice in the following note, happily founded on her own experience:

MR. VICK:—I have to send at this late day for the FLORAL GUIDE for 1875, and for last year also, enclosing 50 cents, which seems ridiculous entirely when I think of the value of your delightful little publication. I should never have let it go by in this way, but I was obliged to spend the summer in the country last year, on account of health, and bad no garden at all; and then this spring I didn't know but it would be just the same. My beautiful Hyacinths—those sweet Hyacinths that you sent me, with all those other bulbs, so many years ago, having been carefully planted at first, and cared for since, were still ready this spring, as every season since I have had them, to bring to my longing soul a fresh wonder of beauty and fragrance. O, they did seem, to sick and weary eyes, even more like the angels of God than ever before. My mind was drawn strongly toward the garden, and as we had decided to spend the summer at home, I sent for some of Vick's seeds, and to a greenhouse for plants, and little by little brought order out of my wilderness of weeds. And what I want to tell you, that you may tell others, is this: I have seemed to gain in health much faster than last summer, though I was then in the purest and sweetest of air, in a pleasant, hilly country, and enjoying the simple luxinies of farm life. Tell the poor invalids, Mr. Vick, consumptives especially—tell them, if you can find room for it, somewhere in your dear little FLORAL GUIDE that flower gardening is not only a most delightful occupation, but the most health-giving of all earthly employments. Tell them to begin slowly, to work in the best part of the day, and while sitting upon the ground for weeding, &c., to have always a thick piece of carpet, or an old cushion first laid down, and even then to avoid wet or cold ground. Work in the simshine when not too hot, but if it seem at all oppressive, choose the shade. Let them give it a fair trial; and if they begin with a love for flowers, see if it doesn't bring them, besides the rich harvest of beauty and frogrance, a "panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to," - yes, and spirit, too, I had almost said, and truly. For driving away "the blues," we may challenge the world to produce its equal. - L. F. L.

TREATMENT OF GLADIOLI SEED .- Mrs. F. D. GULLIVER, of Connecticut, wishes to know how to treat the seed of Gladiolus, and we presume the information will be valuable to others. The seed should be gathered as soon as ripe and kept in a dry place until spring. In early spring sow the seed in rows in a little bed in the garden. Surround this bed with a frame, say a box, a foot in height, without bottom or top. Narrow, grass-like leaves will soon appear. Keep the bed free of weeds; do not let it become dry, but water in a dry time, and as soon as the sun gets pretty warm, along in June, cover the box with slats like laths, so that one-half will be covered, that is, the opening between each slat or lath the same width as the lath. This can be removed in a dull, wet time, but it is not usually necessary to remove it until cool, damp weather, usual in this latitude about the middle of September. Withhold water after this time and the leaves will begin to ripen and turn yellow. At the close of the growing season, a couple of weeks before hard frosts are expected, pull up the young plants, and little bulbs will be found in abundance from the size of a pea to that of a marble. Dry these in the sun and air a few days and then store them away to be planted the next spring. A few of the largest will flower the second summer, but the majority will require another season's growth before they will be of flowering size.

Early Egg Lettuce.—John P. Gonner, of Denver, Col., writes us that there is no Lettuce in the world as good for foreing as the *Early Egg*, and this we fully believe. He raised three crops between the first of February and the first of May, which sold readily for \$2.00 per dozen. He also likes our *White Spine Cucumber* for forcing better than any other he has ever tried. It would bring in market \$4.00 a dozen better than other kinds would a quarter that price.

Success.—Mrs. Truesdale, of Peoria, Ill., writes that she took the first premium at the State Fair on Pansics, and never had a package of seed from us that failed to come up. This is quite as creditable to the lady as to the seeds, for some people receive the same seeds exactly, and manage in some way to prevent their coming up.

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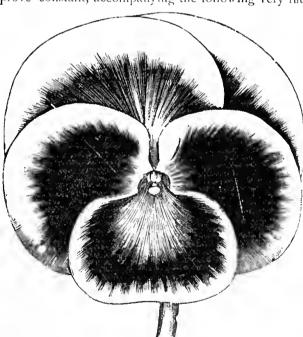


OUR PANSIES.

We take great pains to grow good Pansy seed. We not only aim to secure large flowers, but in addition to this, plants with a hardy constitution, that will endure our severe winters, and hot,

dry summers. The latter we have found the most difficult, though even in this respect we have been encouraged with wonderful success. We have scores of complimentary letters from enthusiastic Pansy growers, and dried specimens, almost without number, and from every part of the country, and none that we have measured less than two inches in diameter, and the largest nearly three inches. Those who have not measured a Pansy will have little idea how large this is, so we have had an engraving made of one exactly two and a-half inches in diameter, and another of two inches. By reference to a note from Columbia River, Washington Territory, which will be found on another page, it will be seen that a lady of that place has beaten us all, and grown one three inches in diameter, while two and a-half inches, the

size of our largest engraving, was quite an ordinary affair. To ROB-ERT CHAPMAN, of Duluth, Minn., we are indebted for a beautiful, large, light colored, well formed flower, and to KATIES. HOLMES, of Harisburg, Penn., for a very pretty double flower, which we hope will prove constant, accompanying the following very interesting note:



MR. VICK:—I have, this summer, had quite a number of beauti-

ful Pansies, raised from seed purchased from you. They have proved very interesting indeed. I was surprised one morning to find among them what looked to me like a double Pansy blossom. I had never seen such a thing before, and as I believe there is none mentioned in your catalogue, I concluded to send it to you. Most of the flowers on the plant from which this was taken, do not seem to come to perfection. But the appearance of such blossoms may be no unusual occurrence, and if so excuse me for troubling you with what seemed to me strange and interesting. We had also other flowers whose seed was obtained from you, and our success was very satisfactory. They were a source of much pleasure to us.—K. S. H.

It is not often we see a tendency in the Pansy to become double. A few years ago an English florist discovered a plant bearing double flowers, and in surprise exclaimed, "Good gracious!" and that became the name of the flower. It did not become

very popular, and we do not know that it is now in cultivation, as we have not heard of it in several years.

PANSIES IN THE SOUTH,—A lady of Norwood, Virginia, inclosed in a note, of which the following is a copy, several Pansies of fair but not large size:

Mr. VICK; —I enclose you specimens of my Pansies. The seeds I purchased of you two years ago. I am very fond of them, and give them much attention, but do not know if they are as large as they ought to be.—A. 1. S.

The Pansy will never do quite as well South, as in a cool, moist climate. We have been en leavoring to grow Pansy seed for some years that would do well in a hot, dry climate, and not without some success. Our seed is far better in this respect than any that can be obtained from Europe, and it will also germinate much more freely.



SWEET VIOLET SEED.

Many persons write us for *Violet seed*, thinking they can obtain seed that will grow the double fragrant violet, so desirable in the spring. The truth is, the double Violet bears no seed, and plants must be procured by those who wish to possess this flower. The single Violet gives seed, but even this must be sown about as soon as ripe, or it will not grow. It is quite common to see Violet seed advertised, and we believe it is usually kept for sale at the stores which take seeds on commission, to be returned if not sold. Not one seed in a bushel, however, will grow, and if by accident one should germinate, the possessor would be sorry when he saw the flower. When persons, therefore, order Violet seed, we often reserve the order until the proper season and forward a few plants. The following letter from Mrs. Adams, of *Keyterville*, Mo., is about like several hundred more that we found in our letter basket, when examining our correspondence with a view to answering inquiries in the present number:

Jas. Vick—Dear Sir:—I sent to you for seeds some time ago, and among other kinds, sent for Sweet Violet seeds, although they were not advertised in your catalogue. I had bought seed, so called, out of the stores, but could not get them to grow. The seeds came, all but the Violet seeds, but on referring to the catalogue, I found that I had get more than my money's worth, and was very much pleased. Judge of my delight, and of my two little boys, when yesterday a package was brought to us from Jas. Vick, containing some beautiful Violet plants, and if you could have seen the thankful and happy faces there were around that cluster of sweet Violets, you would realize the old, true saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Accept, therefore, many thanks for your kindness.—M. C. A.

Readers will please not mistake the Pansy for the Violet, as the Pansy grows freely from seed. The Sweet Violet is *Viola odorata*, while the Pansy is *Viola tricolor*.

THE ITALIAN ONIONS IN THE SOUTH.—When traveling in the south of Europe during the summer of 1871, we first saw the magnificent new Italian Onions, and our first thought was that they would prove a great blessing to the Southern States of America. We at once engaged all the seed obtainable, and for trial sent it free to many persons in every Southern State, asking only a report of success or failure at the end of the season. As we anticipated, the reports were favorable, so that the next season we felt justified in adding these to our list of valuable seeds. We have had enthusiastic letters from hundreds of our customers every year, and as a sample, give one received from L. S. Marshall, of South Bend, Ark., about the first of July last:

Mr. Vick:—The Italian Onion seed purchased of you last fall has done well. I have Onions now that beat anything I ever saw of the onion kind, and they are drawing a great deal of attention from the people in this part of the country. People come here and get them and carry them to Little Rock and many other places. Since writing the above, I have been to my Onion bed and pulled one Onion that measures seven inches across and weighs three and three-quarters pounds, and I do know that I have had this year those that would have weighed four pounds.—L. S. M.

LARGE BALSAMS.—We like to have our customers make a specialty of some flower, and the Balsam is a beautiful subject. S. T. Brosius, of Missouri, writes, Aug. 4th:

Mr. Vick:—I wish to thank you for the packet of "Spotted German Balsam" seed you sent me last spring. I planted them May 1st in the seed bed and transplanted about June 1st, and they are now just past the "biggest point" in blooming. Every one votes them the finest Balsams they ever saw, and they are fine. I gave away about twenty, and they are every one double, and some very double; counted twenty-four leaves or "petuls" on one flower, and one I measured, and it was three and one-eighth inches across, by the square—the largest Balsam I ever saw, and as double as any rose. Think I will invest some money in Balsam seed next year. I never took much interest in flowers until this summer.—S. T. B.

THE PETUNIA IN TEXAS.—Mr. G. ONDERDONK, after relating his unexpected success with the Dahlia in the warm climate of Texas, says, in a recent letter: "My Petunias, the seed of which was sown in November, 1873, stopped blooming a few weeks last winter, but are still spreading and blooming away. I tried a cutting last winter. The plant it made covers six feet of ground, while the plant from which it was taken now covers from sixteen to eighteen inches of space, presenting constantly a dense mass of flowers."

THE SARATOGA WINDOW GARDEN.—The window garden at Saratoga, an engraving of which we gave in our last number, belongs to M. R. PATRICK, whose residence is on Regent street, near Filon. We have had several letters from persons visiting that popular watering place who wished to see this tasteful specimen of window gardening, but of course such a winter garden would present no attractions in the summer season.



THE DATURA.

In our FLORAL GUIDE of last year, in describing the Datura, we said, "No one ever flowered a good Datura for the first time who was not a good deal more than pleased, and no one ever had a blooming plant in his garden that did not receive a large share of the attention and admiration of visitors." We do not like to say all the good things we think of a flower, because we write for all, and our favorites may not please everybody. Then we like to disappoint people—agreeably, we mean—just as our friend at Hartford was disappointed.

James Vick — Dear Sir:—Your glowing description of the Datura in the Floral. Guide for 1875, page 27, attracted our attention, and among the seeds ordered was one of the Datura. We now have a single plant growing where the seed was planted, which seems to show that you are a very modest man—quite too modest, if our one plant may be taken as a specimen. You say, "Plants two feet high; set plants two feet apart." Our plant is three feet high, and in the spread of its branches measures seven and a half feet, and is still increasing its dimensions. You say the flowers are six inches in length. Ours measures from seven to eight inches in length. It opens its flowers in the night, and they close during the following day, never to open again. As an average we have about six flowers each morning: I counted the binds on a portion of the plant (it is Patura Wrightii), and estimating the remainder, I estimate there are, in all the stages of growth, about three hundred.—J. F. Judd.

Eastly Pleased.— Sometimes we think we have the best natured subscribers in the world. In the midst of our seed-growing and thousands of other duties we write a number of the Guide, and when it is printed look it over, sometimes with a good deal of dissatisfaction, and resolve, if people will not complain, we will get out a better number next time, or fail in a desperate attempt to do so, when along comes a dozen complimentary letters, like the following from a veteran of the press, whose good opinion we have reason to prize:

Mr. James Vick:—I have just examined your Number 3, for 1875. It will be more than examined by the florist portion of my household. But I want, as a newspaper man, to say to you, that I am really delighted with the pleasant, facile, graphic sketch you have made of your far western journey. It is ever so successfully narrated. You are so complete as a floriculturist, I dare not advise you to be altogether a journalist, for it is very difficult to do more than one thing very well—yet I admit your solution of that difficulty in this number of your Floral. Guide. The art of saying what we want to say, in just enough words, not in poverty or excess, is so delicate, whether by pen or voice, that when I think it has been ever so neatly done, I may be forgiven for telling a friend I value of his success.—W. H. B.

A LARGE VEGETABLE EGG.—The Egg Plant succeeds wonderfully in the mild climate and on the rich soil of the South-west. What we at the North obtain by the exercise of considerable skill and labor our friends farther South grow with little trouble and in greater perfection. And after all, we would not be surprised if some energetic cultivator somewhere in the neighborhood of the north pole should send us a statement showing that he had entirely surpassed our Missouri friend, for determination with a little skill and knowledge will accomplish wonders.

Dear Sir:—1 cut an "egg" to-day, from a plant of your Improved New York Purple, that weighed five pounds three and one-half onnces, and measured two feet around lengthwise, twenty-two and one-half inches crosswise around the largest part. The seed was sown in the open air about May 1st.—S. T. B., Gallatin, Mo., Oct. 12, 1875.

COBGEA SCANDENS.—A subscriber of Jonathan's Creek, North Carolina, wishes us to state how to preserve the roots of Cobœa scandens during the winter, and if it is necessary to take them up in a climate where the mercury seldom sinks below zero. Anything like zero will de stroy the roots of Cobœa if left exposed in the garden. We take up what plants we desire, in the Antumn, and remove them to the house for winter-flowering. We hardly think it would be desirable to attempt to preserve the plants in a cold-frame or pit, as we doubt, if successful, whether the plants would be as vigorous as those grown from early planted seed. If any of our readers have had experience in saving plants over the winter we would like to hear of the mode and the result.

GOVERNMENT SEEDS.—A correspondent in Illinois writes, alluding to our remarks on the Government Seed Store at Washington; "One of the wealthiest men of our city got a fine supply of government seeds last spring, and came to me—the loan of a seed-drill to sow them with, and wished me to come down and start it. I went, and gave him your catalogue to read. He is one of the best of men, and never before once thought of the facts as you state them."

THE CALIFORNIA RADISH.—S. M. HAYWOOD, of Pano, Ill., writes: "We planted the California Mammoth Radish seed on the 25th of July last year, and the Radishes averaged over twelve inches long and from eight to ten inches in circumference. One of them weighed seven pounds and measured sixteen inches round. It was as solid and crisp as an early spring Radish,"



FLOWERS AND POETRY.

In our basket we find the following verses clipped from a newspaper, but the name we cannot give, because we forgot to mark it upon the slip. The name of the poet is not stated, but it may be Longfellow, or perhaps Bryant. It has a little of the sweetness so peculiar to Tlannyson, but not much. We presume it will float round the country anonymous for a time, and the author may never be discovered—or perhaps, in a little while, there may be two or three claimants, as there have been lately for other choice popular poems. It is headed "Verses sung at a Granger party during the winter, and inscribed to James Vick, the national Seedsman and Florist. For the benefit of the press we will state that the poem is not copy-righted.

(Tune, Auld Lang Sync.)

Should summer pleasures be forgot,
"I' would make the fond heart sick,
But winter boasts a lovely spot
With house plants bought of Vick.

Soon spring will cheer the weary heart,
With flowers full rich and thick,
Which gature's beauty will impart
To show our debt to Vick.

Vick's catalogues give splendid prints Of useful plants and flowers; Vick never each nor effort stints, 'T enrich our rural hours.

Hope tells us of the bouquets fair We shall next summer pick;

For seeds we'll trust his patient care, And send our wants to Vick.

Send postal orders or send cash,
But never ask for tick;
To trust o'er half the world were rash—
'T would ruin honest Vick.

'Tis he who plies the scedsman's trade, Without a fraud or trick; Our money oft for naught we've paid, But never so to Vick.

Then let us join his fame to sing,
In chorns loud and quick;
We'll joyful look for coming spring,
And send for seeds to VICK.

FLOWERS IN THE FAMILY.

The following letter from a lady in Abingdon, HL, is interesting to us, not because of any complimentary remarks which it contains, for we claim no right to these, and they show more strongly the kindness of heart of the good lady than any merit of ours. It exhibits such an appreciation of the value of flowers in the family that we thought its perusal would find a responsive chord in many hearts, and perhaps tend to awaken a new interest on this subject in others.

James Vick:—Among the many grateful letters which you receive you would not have missed mine, yet I feel no less impelled to write and thank you—or at least try to—for the basketful of beautiful plants you sent me this spring. Things of beauty and joys forever, they have been a perpetual fountain of pleasure through the spring and summer mouths, and I shall fight hard with Jack Frost for their possession through the winter. Not a single one of the number you sent but what grew, and all have blossomed save one, the Ageratum, and that has budded. I realize that my whole family have been benefited by our flowers, from myself down to Baby. The children love them, and many a childish grief is lost and many a bruise healed by the possession of a pretty flower. Yes, I do sometimes pull the flowers and give them to the children, as rewards for being good, and as comforters in trouble. Isn't it right that the beautiful things God makes should be ministers of grace and mercy to the little ones?—Mas. W. H. H.

BLOTCHED PHLOX DRUMMONDL.—A lady of Charles City, Iowa, sends us the following:

Mr. Vick:—I have two Phloxes which attract considerable attention among my friends, and send you specimens. The buff may be the one you describe as "dull yellow," but the blotched one is odd enough. My Pausies are exquisite, so large and such beautiful shades. I have thirty-six varieties from one paper of seed, and my Balsams are said to be the finest ever seen in town—all from your seed.—Mrs. H. F. M.

The buff Phlox is *Isabellina*. The marbled one is a beauty, red and white. We have had it several years, and have tried to make it constant, but it sports so badly that we have not felt justified in selling it as marbled. Some years nearly all have come marbled, and the next season almost all of one color. We have, therefore, only sold it with seed of mixed colors.

RACHEL BEANS.—With an interesting note we received, June 10th, the finest sample of Rachel Beans from Geo. D. Hodge, of Tennessee, that ever came under our notice. They were six inches in length, large and tender. They were the product of the second planting, the first grown from seed we forwarded having been destroyed by frost.

GREEN BALSAMS.—A lady of Canton, Ill., sends us a green Balsam. This is occasionally seen when the flowers are unusually double.

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FLOWERS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We are certainly going to Oregon and Washington Territory, and to a good many other places. We accept all the invitations our kind friends send us. We only stepped over to California last year just to get a breath of sea-air from the Pacific, and we don't feel as though we had made our western trip—that is in the future. Mrs. Megler, of Columbia River, W. T., writes:

Mr. James Vick—Dear Sir:—Our Pansies have been a wonder and delight to all who have seen them. Such a variety of colors, and in size I think they cannot be surpassed. One measured three inches across, and I have more two and a-half inches than I have of those smaller in size. The Petimias, Verbenas, Stocks—in fact, all of the annuals—met with perfect success. Of greenhouse seeds we purchased one paper of Oleander, and fourteen have already come up, and we have more seed left. Salvia met with as good success, but from Heliotrope and Fuchsias we have not succeeded as well. I think we planted them too early. I think it every one could have our success you would be spared a great deal of trouble. I wish while you were in California you could have found time to come to Oregon, for I think you would have found many varieties of flowers here unknown to you, and some very beautiful ones. There is a white lily which is very fragrant, and is the first flower found in spring.

L. Samuels, of Portland, writes with enthusiasm of the wild flowers of Oregon. We can believe all he says, or could say, of the Lupins and Columbines of the Pacific coast.

I am happy to hear you intend to come to our country. I only hope you won't change your mind. We have the most beautiful wild flowers, Lilies, and Ferns, that any country can boast of. If you had not mentioned about coming here, I should like to have sent you a few seeds and leaves of our native Lupin—much finer than the French—growing here in abundance, and also some of our wild Columbines, which are much finer than any I have raised from imported seed. We have a very fragrant Lily; it is known here as "Solomon's," I hardly think that's the right name. When you come here I hope you'll tet me know it. I should be most happy to meet and be of service to one who has done so much towards creating a love for flowers among the people.—L. S.

THE LONGIFLORUM LILY AND LENORMAND CAULIFLOWER.

JOHN D. MILLER, of Elmira, N. Y., obtained of us a dozen *Longiflorum* Lilies in the autumn of 1874, which were received in good condition, and planted in good soil five inches deep. As none of the dozen made their appearance above ground, Mr. M. became anxious to know what had become of them, and writes us the result of his investigation, as follows:

In June I examined one of the bulbs and found it perfectly sound, with roots started about three inches long, but none of them have shown themselves above ground this summer. What I wish to know is, whether they will be likely to grow another season or not. If not, I wish to get another supply. In the third number of your Guida for this year, you mention a Canliflower grown by Wm. II. Bascomb, of lown, and weighing eight pounds. He is considerable behind Cheming County. I had last season the finest lot of Canliflower I ever saw. Several of them weighed eight pounds each. One grand one, stripped of all surplus leaves and cut off close to the head, weighed ten pounds. It measured fourteen inches in diameter one way and sixteen inches the other, and was solid and white. It was of the Lenormand variety.

Newly planted Lily bulbs will often increase in size and become strong and healthy without showing a leaf above ground. Indeed we have planted thousands of Lilies, obtained from foreign countries, that have arrived somewhat dried, without seeing searcely a sign of life on the bed for a year. Really, we think this a good sign. The attempt to throw up a feeble stalk often scriously weakens the bulb. We must, however, admit that last winter was the most severe on bulbs that we have ever known. We lost more than in the fifteen previous winters. The *Lenormand* is an excellent late Cauliflower, and we are always glad to hear of the success of our customers with this delicious vegetable.

DAHLIA TUBERS.

Dahlia Tubers.—W. T., of Sanilac, Mich., "grew an assortment of Dahlia 'Toes,'—put them in the ground, good soil, in May, and to-day (July 21) took them np, and they were all

good and sound, but not sprouted or rooted." The tubers of Dahlias do not have eyes, or buds in all parts, like the Potato, but only at the narrow collar or neck, where the tuber was attached to the stem of the old plant, as shown in the little engraving which we have given to endeavor to make this matter plain. A tuber without buds will remain in the ground without change for many months. When attending the Fair at Saratoga, one of my oldest and most intelligent customers, a lady living at Mechanicsville, related a very singular circumstance. She had potted a number of Dahlia tubers we had sent her last spring, and one gave no sign of growth. At last to her utter surprise, she found young shoots forcing themselves through the earth, the Dahlia root, against all rule and order, having started growing at the wrong end.



AN ENEMY TO THE MIGNONETTE.

A. J. MATHEWS, of New York, wrote us early in the summer that an insect was destroying the Mignonette in that neighborhood, so that it seemed almost impossible to save a plant from its ravages. As we had never known any serious injury to our Mignonette from any cause, we were somewhat at a loss, and in no condition to give advice without more knowledge. At our request Mr. M. kindly forwarded some *very nice* specimens, with the accompanying note:

Mr. James Vick:—In your favor of the 11th of June, you expressed a desire to see the worm that proves to be such an enemy to our Mignonette. I send you some specimens by mail, to-day, and hope they will live to greet you. We first discovered them six years ago. This year there have been fewer than usual. They appear about the time the plants begin to flower. We find them more abundant immediately after a shower.—A. J. M.

It was with a little surprise that we recognized in this Mignonette eater an old enemy, the Cabbage Worm, Pieris rapæ. Perhaps he takes the sweet plant only as a dessert, for if he designs it for a full meal, we must bid farewell to our Mignonette, we fear. It is the most voracious and destructive worm we are acquainted with, sometimes destroying thousands of Cabbages before "the face and eyes" of a small army of people engaged in destroying them by hand. This fellow, like a good many other bad, and a few good things, came from Europe, and has been here only about twenty years. Fortunately we have reason to believe a parasitic insect is doing something to destroy them. The application most destructive to these insects is a mixture of carbolic powder and air-slaked lime; but no application will be entirely effective. We have no doubt their days are numbered, and they will soon pass away, as do all such pests.

SWEET PETS.—We like to have florists and gardeners with hobbies or pets. It pleased us much to observe in England whole districts or villages making a specialty of a particular flower or plant, but we did not know that any town had adopted the fragrant Onion for petting. In the London Gardeners' Chronicle for September 25th, we find the following:

The Banbury District is remarkable for the capital Onions it produces, and at the annual exhibition of the Banbury Horticultural Society generally held the last week of August, magnificent Onions are exhibited—weight and symmetry being the main points by which Onions are judged. In and around Banbury there are a number of people who make quite a pet of the Onion, just as any one would of the rose or any other popular flower, and these growers compete at the shows, twelve or fourteen prizes being awarded among a large number of competitors. The competition is keen and even exciting, and it it is remarkable how much care the cultivators take of their plants—nursing them and encouraging their growth in every possible way. One of the leading cultivators at Banbury is 1. A. Taplin, a printer of the town, who has published a valuable little pamphlet on the cultivation of the Onion.

VELLOW DANVERS ONION.—We have always taken especial pains to furnish our customers with choice Onion seed. It is an important crop, and a failure causes generally serious loss. A good portion of our Danvers has been furnished us by the original grower of this variety, and all trials during a series of years have been most satisfactory. A gentleman in Middlebury, Vt., to whom we have furnished large quantities of Onion and other seeds for sale, wrote us August 8th:

MR. VICK: — Dear Sir:—I sold four pounds of the Vellow Danvers Onion seed I got of you, to Charles D. Land, of Cornwall, Vt., and he informs me it is the best field of Onions he ever saw, and a sight to see. He has more than four acres, and sowed twenty-five pounds of seed, but none as good as yours.—F. E. S.

Such testimony affords the greatest possible satisfaction, while nothing is so mortifying as to learn that after the greatest care, through some mistake or carelessness of parties in whom we had confidence, our customers have cause to complain. This does not often happen, we are glad to say.

THE CALADIUM.—In one of our exchange papers we find a communication from which we extract the following, showing the treatment of the Caladium by its author:

The Caladium is a splendid foliage plant, but requires great moisture and at least partial shade. My first experiment was with a bulb of V_{ICR} 's, which in fourteen weeks grew four feet, bearing immense leaves three feet in length. It was planted near my front door, and I kept a tin of water ready, and when the door was opened, often threw this over the roots. It never became dry, and when shown at the fall floral fair, no plant attracted so much admiration.— J. B. M. B.

More Success with the Pansy. — The editor of the Ballston, N. Y., *Democrat* certainly had most unexampled success with our Pansies, as he writes:

My success with your Pansies has been unequaled. During the season of 1873 and '74 I picked fine Pansies from your seed, from the open garden, every month of the year; and from the products of thirteen papers, I picked, on an average, a quart of fine, large flowers, every day.

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WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Dansville, N. V., sent to us for some Dwarf Peas, the Little Gem, and, of course, received just what he ordered, a delicious little Pea, growing less than a foot in height. He planted them, and, of course, they came up strong and vigorous, as all our Peas do, and as every well brought up and well behaved Pea should. In truth, they came up so strong that our customer lost faith in us, and thought we had made a mistake, and sent him some tall variety that needed sticking. For this lack of faith it seems he received a merited punishment, for he writes:

My Peas came up nicely, and growing so thrifty and reaching out so eagerly their little supporting tendrils, my neighbors and myself came to the conclusion that they were not the dwarf variety for which I purchased them. My only argument was, 'I purchased them of Vick!' But evidently 'Vick had made a mistake once!' I, therefore, produced high sticks, to which the vines readily fastened their supports. Imagine my surprise now to find my vines white with blossoms, and evidently having reached their natural height, about ten inches, while the ugly looking brush stands three feet high! My pride in my garden is seriously wounded.

The worst of the story is that the Editor of the Dansville *Express*, who, like most enterprising editors, is always "poking about" for local items, learned the facts and published them to the world. The following is the item which grew out of the Peas:

STICKING DWARE PRAS.—All have heard of the man who wound up his clock every night for eight years, and at the expiration of that time ascertained that it was an eight-day clock. The next best deceived man lives in this village. He purchased his seed Peas of James Vick, Rochester, whose seeds invariably prove true to name and kind. But the Peas in question, although bought for dwarfs, grew like the high varieties, and they were furnished with sticks. The sticks are some four feet high, while the Peas are less than a foot and full of blossoms. The deceived man has lost considerable pride in his garden, but has gained unbounded confidence in Vick,"

A Grand Auritum Lilv.—Our readers do not know how anxiously we have longed for the time when we could say the grand Auratum Lily is perfectly healthy, and that our readers could plant it with perfect confidence. It is improving, but not as fast as we could desire. Mrs. Orren Beadle, of Orwell, Oswego county, wrote us on the 12th of September, as follows:

MR. JAMES VICK: — Dear Sir: — In 1871 I bought a Lily Auratum of you. In 1872 it had twenty-three flowers; in 1873, thirty-six flowers; in 1874, sixty-three flowers; and in 1875 one hundred and thirty-six very large flowers, borne on six stems, six feet and two inches in height.—O. B.

We do not believe the world can equal that. Will Mrs. B, please tell us whether she grew her Lily in partial shade among shrubbery and other flowers, or in the open ground. A friend in the neighborhood has also written us a similar statement. This excels our best specimens, but we are glad to be beaten in this way.

THE MAURANDYA.—To have our friends say that flowers are much better than we described them to be causes us no unpleasant feelings. We like to have customers disappointed in this way. Every one with good treatment and under favorable circumstances will far exceed our recommendation. A correspondent of Parnassus, Pennsylvania, writes thus of the Maurandya:

Mr. Vick: — Please allow me to correct your description of the Mairandya. I have several now on my porch fourteen feet high, instead of five or six, and they only stopped then because the roof of the porch prevented their having any support, so they spread sidewise. I raised one plant from a cutting that reached that height by the middle of July. My seedlings I planted out from the hot-bed the end of May, and they very soon overtook the other one. My Petunias, Heartsease, Verbenas, Phlox and Pinks from your seed, have been very beautiful. My Canary Flower is stil in bloom and very high.—B. B. C.

Double Phlox.—Mrs. D. V. Woolley, of Kentucky, wrote, Oct. 3d: "It may interest you to know that I had one White Phlox Drimmondii that partially doubled. I have saved seed and hope next year to have double flowers." We hope so too. In a recent number of the Guide we stated that we would be more pleased than surprised, if in a short time we were able to announce a good double Phlox.

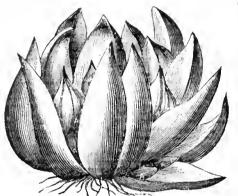
A SURPRISE. — The editor of the *Highland Chief*, of Greenfield, Ohio, and his good wife, write us to express their surprise and joy; out of forty-three varieties of Flower Seeds we sent them, last spring, all *but three* "grew to perfection, and were choice flowers." After our Greenfield friends have planted our seeds for a few years, they will be surprised when any fail.

GIVING UP THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.—A good lady of North Oxford, Mass., writes that she must give up the cultivation of Flowers, but can still enjoy the GUIDE. Eighty-five she finds a little too old for work in the garden.



LILIES FORMING SMALL BULBS.

MR. VICK: — Last year my wife bought of you, among other things, one bulb of the Lilium Longiflorum, which gave us one perfect flower, and we this year anticipated much from it. It gave us five or six dwarfish stems and no flowers at all. Taking it up to see what was the trouble, we found one bulb about as large as a hickory-nut, and



over forty smaller down to the size of a Pea. Can you give us any reason for it, and if we shall put the little ones in dirt, how long, with good management, before they will give us blossoms?—T. J. M.

In the first place, if those small bulbs are not in the ground, put them there as soon as possible. It would have been better if they had not been disturbed the first season. The largest of the bulbs will flower next summer. If a Lily bulb becomes injured by the winter, or from any cause, so that it cannot live and flower, it will make a desperate effort to do its owner good service, by leaving a family behind, and if there is vitality enough, will form a large number of small bulbs. These, after a year or two, make bulbs of flowering size. Last winter was unusually severe on all bulbs and tubers, and no

doubt your Longiflorum was seriously injured, and so did you excellent service, making an extra effort at the last—an example that should not be lost. It is well to "consider the Lilies." We give an engraving of an injured bulb just as it was taken from our grounds, the little bulbs being shown, though rather indistinctly, at the base of the scales.

A DIFFICULTY WITH THE ASTERS, AND A REMEDY.

D. B. Aldison, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, wrote us some time since of his ill success with Asters. As will be seen by the following communication, a remedy seems to have been discovered, and the information may be valuable to others:

Jas. Vick - Dear Sir: - I have told you of the trouble we have with Asters: of something affecting the plants, causing them to grow up a pale sickly color, spindling, and blooming very poorly; some of the buds coming half out; some but a little on one side, and others not opening at all. This trouble is general here, and we had almost decided to give up the cultivation of Asters, a favorite flower of mine. The trouble I believe to be caused by an insect, a small gray fly, or miller, eating into the young shoots, and not an enemy at the roots, as you supposed, as a general thing. Last year a lady friend, one of the most successful cultivators of flowers in Windsor, used as a remedy a mixture of hellebore and alum, and had most beautiful flowers. I did not use it, and mine were a great failure. This year I used it freely, and have a fine show of Washington, Improved Preony-flowered, and other Asters, some magnificent. Some were failures, more particularly on plants on which I used the mixture sparingly, and some without it, convincing me that the faithful use of the remedy saved those that bloomed well. Others who did not use the mixture have a very poor show, almost a total failure. The mixture is this: Half a pound of hellebore; steep in one gallon boiling water an hour; add three gallons cold water, and half pound alum. I poured it around the roots after the plants got fairly growing, and when the side shoots began to put out, sprinkled it pretty freely on the plants, repeating it every few days, say three times. After the bads were formed, gave them two doses, or more, using the compound without stirring it up when putting it on the buds in the two last applications. As hellebore is insoluble, the mixture has to be stirred to give it full strength in using before the huds are formed. The plants will stand a liberal dose of the stuff, more than I thought they would .- D. R. A.

THE BOUQUET ASTER. — Mrs. DR. G. W. ROGERS, of Decatur, Mich., thus writes of a Bouquet Aster which must have been truly splendid:

MR. VICK: — Sir:—1 have a red Aster—Bouquet—about one foot high, it has 102 flowers on it. Have you any better? It is perfectly splendid.

We do not think we could do better than that. A well grown Bouquet Aster, a perfect bouquet of flowers, with only here and there a leaf to be seen peeping out from between the flowers, is really a splendid sight.

DOING GOOD.—It is pleasant to know that we are doing a little good in the world. A gentleman of Cobbleskill, Schoharie county, writes as follows:

I am a lover of flowers. Since I commenced taking your Floral. Guide my wife takes great pleasure in cultivating her flowers, as heretofore she cared but little for them; but now it is most of her glory to cultivate and care for them after James Vick's plan.—D. M. B.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—F. J. CRIDLAND, of Mobile, finds no difficulty in ridding the garden of ants, by sprinkling Tobacco ashes about their haunts—Tobacco dust or Snuff will answer, always watering immediately after its use.



THE STRIPED PETUNIA.

The striped Petinia we have always recommended, and can say that, all things considered, it has few equals. It is of easy culture, the seed germinates freely, a few plants cover a large space, and will give a constant show of flowers, growing better and better every day, from June until destroyed by frost. Every season we see scores of baskets and vases filled with plants that are costly and difficult to manage, where the Petinias would have done much better, and could have been grown almost without cost or trouble. True, it is a common flower, and our greatest blessings are common and cheap—air and water and sinishine, and the beauties of nature, and the luxiny of living, and loving, and breathing, and seeing, and walking and talking, are free to all. This is the reason, perhaps, that we have been left almost alone to speak the praises of this humble yet beautiful flower—if our correspondent is correct; for really in our zeal we thought everybody must be in love with the Petinia. The article below, to which we have alluded, is from a lady of Bethlehem, Connectiont:

DEAR MR. VICE:—I am not going to ask or suggest that anything shall be added to the cares that are already yours, but I have been reading the last number of the Guide and have found so much pleasure in the familiar talk, good advice, and valuable hints with which you fill out its pages, that I think I cannot better express my appreciation of all, than to say that I wish the Guide could come to me as a monthly rather than a quarterly guest. But there is a special matter of which I wish to write. Among the floral treasures you send me every spring is one dear little flower whose praises have never been sounded, so far as I have been able to discover, by any but yourself. I think it very unfair to you and very unjust to your beautiful Striped Petuinas, that you should be left unaided and alone to write their merits. I am so fond of everything that wears the form and coloring of a flower that it would be extremely difficult for me to designate any special one as my favorite, but it seems to me that if I were obliged to cofine myself to the culture of a single variety, I would give up anything sooner than my bed of Striped and Blotched Petinias. Other plants excel them in fragrance, beauty of form, texture and foliage, but they can be exceeded by none in the beautiful blending of colors, and the mass of brilliant blo in affords such endless variation, that they are a source of constant daily interest. It is a regular morning pastim—with me to go out and search for new faces among the freshly opened flowers, and I always find them waiting to smile upon me their thanks for the cherishing care that has brought them into life and beauty. Two exactly alike I have scarcely ever found, and I have tried many times. Tell your enstomers, Mr. Vick, that there is a world of beauty, interest and companionship in a bed of Striped Petunias .- H. M. F.

FRIENDS EVERYWHERE.

Our subscribers and enstoners are scattered all over the wide world—in India, China, Japan, the mountains of Syria, even under the shadows of the Cedars of Lebanon. We have now before us a letter from a lady dated Bijnour, India, a part of which may be interesting:

Mr. Vick:—Dear Sir:—I very much desire your Floral Guide for 1875, but how am I to get it away over here in the shadows of the Himalaya Mountains, and without a scrip in my pocket. I would inclose my fifty cent pocket piece, but some Arab would surely steal it and throw the letter away, so I make bold to ask you to send it gratis. American seeds are highly prized in India, which is wonderfully beautiful in Flora.—Mrs. M. A. McHenry.

We were never more highly pleased than when on a trip to the pea-growers of Canada last summer, after the transaction of necessary business, we took a run to the Northern Canada Lakes. Observing smoke ascending from the woods, we sought its cause, and soon came upon an Indian encampment. Noticing one who seemed to be the chief of the party we said, "Good morning," to which he promptly responded, at the same time inquiring of our home. On being informed, he further inquired if we knew a certain seedsman, and when informed that he stood before him, he seemed at first incredulous and afterwards highly pleased, declaring with a hearty shake of the hand that he would sooner see us than Queen Victoria. He took our GUIDE; and the Indians that could read, all borrowed and perused it, but like white folks, did not always return the numbers, so he had lost several, which we agreed to supply.

AN OUTRAGE.—The Irishman who had just arrived in New York, and was attacked by a savage looking dog, ran to the street for a cobble-stone, and not finding one loose, thought this was a pretty country, with the dogs let loose and the stones fastened down. It is a pretty country that will make seedsmen pay a heavy duty for what seeds they import, and high postage; and then take the money and buy seeds to give away, and to be sent free through the mails. Such an outrage is not committed on any other class of business men in this country—nor on any class of business men in any other civilized country in the world—and all to make offices for a few persons at Washington, and friends for the politicians.



SUCCESS IN FLOWER CULTURE.

We like to chronicle the success of amateur cultivators of flowers, because it serves as as an encouragement to others. Almost every letter we receive, also, contains some suggestion of value. We have therefore resolved to give up a page to our friends for a kind of "love feast."

Mr. Jas. Vick—Dear Sir — Though I am not a novice in flower culture, my success during the passing summer has considerably elated me and inspired me with a deeper love for the beautiful. I trust I may not be thought presumptious or vain, if I say that, for variety and quality, my flowers cannot be excelled in the riral districts of North Missouri. The Phlox and Gladioli ordered from you were, in school-girl parlance, "perfectly spleudid," one of the latter having twenty-five blossoms on a single spike. The double Pennia, too, has surpassed my most vivid conception of it. One small stalk we have ported, has now twenty-five flowers on it. The Abronia, Cockscon,b and others ordered meet all expectations. Let none hesitate to invest something in flowers, for with a little care, success is certain, and the pleasure derived therefrom will repay all cost.—W. B. T.

Dear Mr. Vick:—Presuming you are always glad to hear from your patrons when they have something pleasant to communicate, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a picture of one of my Gladiolus, purchased from you last spring. One of the "Nuns," or Sisters, at our Convent of the Visitatio: in this city, had presented to her, by a relative in Boston, some Gladioli bulbs of the choicest varieties at the same time, and among the lot was one bulb recently imported, said to have cost \$7.00, and the only one of the kind in this country. It was named The Bride. When it bloomed she kindly presented the spike to my daughter. It was beamiful, white, slightly striped with pink. One of those obtained of you was exactly like it, less three flowers on the spike. I was so pleased that your bulb, costing 6½ cents, was in all respects like it and quite as beautiful, and almost equal to the imported bulb, costing \$7.00, that I determined to send you a picture of the same. Believing you will be gratified to learn of our success, I am glad to add, I have had abundant success this season with all seeds purchased from you. The flowers are now in full bloom. A bed of Phlox, of every hue and color, is perfectly beautiful, pronounced by every one, the finest they have ever seen.—Mrs. B. F. B., Frederick City, Md., Sept. 7th, 1875.

Mr. Vick—Dear Sir:—I have not been licky with your flower seeds this summer. I sowed one paper of Double Petinia, and set out fourteen plants; every one of them proved single. Am very sorry, as I wanted to select a handsome one for winter flowering. Then from one paper of Double Portulacas, I set out about two dozen and only three double ones; all the rest single. I know there will be some single plants, but then the proportion should be the reverse. Of a paper of Primula Aurichen I did not get a single plant. This is the worst luck I have had since I have been getting seeds from you, which is about sixteen or eighteen years—not so very bad, considering.—H. L., Frontenac, Minn.

The above shows uninterrupted success is not to be expected. Our Minnesota friend received of us just the same kinds of seeds as all our other customers. About some *double* flowers there is often a mystery that the wisest cannot understand,

A good lady of Sing Sing, N. Y., has certainly met with unusual success. A large planting of flower seeds and *not one failure*, is a success of which few florists could boast, for we usually all manage to fail with something:

Mr. Vick:—Every one speaks of your mixed Gladiolus being so fine that I am auxious to have some. I obtained all my seeds of you last year, and they did splendidly. I did not have one failure. I have one hundred beds in my garden; they are slightly raised with sods around the edges. I made and planned it all myself, and take full charge. My conservatory is one mass of bloom now and has been for three months past. I have several hundred plants, and my greatest pleasure is in caring for them. I am one of those fortunate women mentioned in the Grine, No. 1, whose linsband is as much interested in the floral pets as his wife.—Mrs. G. W. T.

MR. VICK:—I have wished for a long time to write and thank you for the flower seeds you sent. The plants were so large when the grasshoppers left I feared the transplanting, but they did not seem to feel it much. I never before saw as fine a bed of Petinias. There was not one single Balsam nor Zinnia. The Cockscombs are now a wonder; Pinks are in bloom; the Phlox is grand. We cannot thank you enough. May God reward you according to his unbounded resources.—Mrs. D. M. S., Carlyle, Kan., July 21st, 1875.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—INFINITE WISDOM AND GOODNESS.—Thus writes an enthusiastic lover and successful cultivator of flowers—a good minister of Pennsylvania.

The seeds and plants from your house last spring gave immense satisfaction. Those Zinnias beat all creation, yellow, buff, crimson, puce, scarlet; double and perfect as a prize Dahlia. The Ricinus went up ten feet, ambitious to ont-grow a cherry tree near by, and would have beaten, but for Jack Frost. Bulsam, in single spike three feet high, more beautiful than language can describe; Asters, white, striped, purple, pink—glorious to behold! My mind was led up to the infinite Creator—to his creative wisdom and goodness. To think that everything was an idea in the mind of God before it was made; that He planned the nature, liabit, form, color, and use of all—what variety, what adaptation! How He must leve the beautiful in nature! What wealth of conception—what infinite skill—what overflowing goodness. Not that He overlooked the nature, or needs, of his 'image' on earth, but made all folded up in imperfection and incompleteness; snying to man, there are grund possibilities in us, cultivate, educate, try us! Life may be surrounded with the beautiful, and your lives thereby elevated and gladdened. Success to your blessed mission in seeking to make the "waste places blossom as the garden of the Lord." And I think I see in your Guide not only business, put love of flowers and love of humanity—love of serving God in the cultivation of plants even.—J. B. H.

39



VICK'S FLORAL PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of encouraging the culture and love of flowers, I authorize the officers of every State and Territorial Agricultural Society in the United States (and where there are two prominent Societies in one State, both), and the Province of Canada, to offer, in my behalf, the following premiums:

For the Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . \$20.00 | Third Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . 5.00 Second Best, " " Floral Chromo.

The offer is made to amateurs only, and the flowers to be exhibited at their regular Annual Fairs. The awards to be made by the regular Judges, or by any Committee appointed for the purpose. When only one collection is exhibited, the Judges may award the first, or any other premium, according to merit, but the exhibition must be a creditable one, and if not so, in the opinion of the Judges, no premium to be awarded. The flowers not to be made up in bouquets, but exhibited separate and named. The object being to award the premiums to the flowers, and not for tasteful arrangement. Also,

I shall not consider the offer accepted by any Society, unless published in the regular Premium List, so that all may have an opportunity to compete. The officers of Societies will please see that DISINTERESTED and COMPETENT JUDGES are appointed.

I also authorize the officers of EVERY COUNTY SOCIETY in America to offer one of my FLORAL CHROMOS for best exhibition of Cut Flowers. Now let us have some grand exhibitions of flowers.

STRANGE POSTAL FINANCIERING.

MR. BANGS, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, in his Report, says that while the merchandise does not burden or delay the mails, still, he thinks Government cannot afford to carry it at eight cents a pound. That idea will appear very strange to all business men. The mails, according to the report, were carrying three hundred thousand pounds of third-class matter in a given time, and of this only twenty-five thousand pounds were merchandise. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds consisted of periodicals, which were mainly carried for two cents a pound, yielding the Government five thousand five hundred dollars. Twenty-five thousand pounds, or one-twelfth of the whole amount, consisted of seeds, cuttings, plants, books, &c., and this brought the Government eight cents a pound, four times the price charged for papers, and yielding the Government two thousand dollars, nearly half as much as the two hundred and seventy thousand pounds of periodicals. And yet, according to Mr. Banes, the Postal Department cannot afford to carry the goods which gives it the greatest amount of money for the least work, and that without any special burden or inconvenience. It can carry some things for two cents a pound, but cannot others for eight. There may be wisdom in this, but ordinary The secret is, we suppose, that Express companies do not people will not be able to see it. earry periodicals to subscribers, but would like to carry books and seeds to those who buy them, and charge about as much as the books and seeds are worth. Whether the people will allow the Postal Department of our Government to be rnn in the interests of the Express companies remains to be seen.

An Apology.—We have to apologise to about half a bushel—we mean to a great number—of our friends, for having neglected to respond to their inquiries in this number. We have now a half bushel basket entirely full of letters asking for information, and our pages are full. If Congressmen would only behave themselves, we could devote a good many more pages to answering questions; but of course we cannot let the nation go to ruin. We shall, however, go right along with another number, and answer, as best we can, every letter of inquiry now in our basket. Having done our duty to our country, we shall have no more to say, unless something is done meaner, and more senseless than usual; and this seems hardly possible.

CAULIFLOWER.—RICHARD SHERMAN, of Glendall, Wisconsin, last spring made his first attempt to grow Cauliflower, and had great success. The *Erfurt Early Dwarf* was the variety chosen. "One head weighed fourteen and a half pounds, and as white as snow."



SEEDS FOR GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

Just one year ago we wrote an article for the Guide, calling attention of our readers to the good people of the West, stricken by the grasshopper plague, suffering for food, and destitute of seed for next season's planting. We offered to take charge of any funds that might be sent us and see that it was properly forwarded, agreeing to add one thousand dollars to the fund. Our friends responded promptly, and from the facilities we possessed for shipping, a great many societies, churches and individuals brought their goods to us for package and direction. We shipped more than a hundred boxes, barrels and sacks of clothing, meat and bread.

About the middle of February, as the people began to look forward to the planting time with gloomy forebodings, knowing that their sole reliance for permanent relief must be upon a good crop the coming summer, and being both destitute of seeds and the money for their purchase, we received thousands of applications for seed for planting. We hardly knew what to do. Money was raised in this city, and we offered to give the seeds if the Committee would use the money to pay the postage. This was refused, so we determined to do the work alone. Immediately we set all our force at work and put up several thousand packages of seeds, each weighing four pounds, and consisting of early vegetables, (corn, beans, peas, and a pretty full assortment of other vegetables), the postage on each package costing us thirty-two cents. These we sent to every applicant, accompanied with the following circular—the first part only:

Seeds for Grasshoppers Sufferers.—From every place where people are suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers I have had applications for seeds in large numbers—by thousands. I have, therefore, had put up a nice collection of selected Garden Seros for family use, and mostly kinds that will come early into use, and thus furnish food as soon as practical. The value of these packages, of which I have had several thousands put up, and one of which I send you, is \$2.25 each. The seeds are fresh and pure. Please give them a good chance, and they will give you a good reward in food and pleasure. I make a charge of \$2.00 against you for these seeds. If you can spare a part of it now, send it on, as it will assist us in aiding others; if not, we will wait until after harvest, and if you are not able then to meet the demand, all right; we will not ask for it, but will get out a judgment against the grasshoppers, that will, perhaps, settle them forever.

Yours, &c.,

James Vick.

P. S.—With the above Circular I sent out, during the ten days past, over one thousand packages of seed to grasshopper sufferers, on which I paid more than three hundred dollars in postage to the Government. Congress, on the last day of its session, unnecessarily and meanly, doubled the postage on seeds, so that each package, such as I sent before, would cost in postage alone Sinty-Four cents. To enable me to do a little for all, I have had to reduce these packages in weight, and do so with a great deal of regret. Our friends in the West will realize the greatness of this outrage when I state that the same day a law was passed allowing the Agricultural Department to send their seeds through the mails, free. The price of this package is \$1.25.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 12th, 1875.

We were busily engaged when Congress unwisely doubled the postage on all merchandise. We were then compelled to reduce the weight of these packages and added the postscript, in explanation. We knew the people of the West, and we knew their sense of honor and self-respect which we would not mortify, so we made a pretense of trusting them. Our confidence was not misplaced. From many, very many, we have received remittances, and we fear in some cases from persons who could ill afford to make so prompt payment. We would rather had them wait another year. We have scores of letters thanking us for what we did, and give one as a sample:

MR. JAMES VICK:—Sir:—Nuckolls County Aid Society are making a report of the amount received from different churches, societies, &c. 1 visited Rochester in behalf of the destitute. Von responded cheerfully and sent your seeds to many of the needy people. You sent good seeds, while many of our people were furnished with worthless seeds. Now, if you will send me the amount you sent to this county, and also the amount sent to the State, I will have it published in our County and State papers. You have done a noble work in sending so many seeds to the destitute.—Maggie M. Folimer, Nelson, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.

We did not give for honor or profit, but for the sole purpose of doing good, so we do not think it best to make a detailed statement. Our books show that the seeds we sent cost us \$5,350.56, and on these we paid about \$1,200.00 postage. Our friends sent us in each \$776.00 Of the value of clothing, food, etc., we took no account but merely a record of the the number of packages and the persons to whom they were sent. We make this statement to show that we kept our promise of aid to the sufferers.

We rejoice to know that Providence has smiled upon the afflicted this year, and the desolate places have been made glad. The grasshoppers, though threatening early in the season, soon disappeared. A lady of Dakotah writes:

Mr. Vick—The seeds you sent out this year have done well. Our Onions were the largest I ever saw. I thought it would please you to know that our beautiful Dakota would not be your way begging this year,—M. B. G.



THE GOVERNMENT SEED SHOP.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE, AND THE WORLD'S LAUGHING STOCK.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, with a coolness that would be refreshing in a warmer season, in his Annual Report, urges Congress to make liberal appropriations of the people's money to purchase Seeds for the Government Seed-Shop. More than this, he wishes Congress to restore the Franking Privilege, so that Members of Congress can burden the mails with these Seeds, without one penny of return to the Government. So, it seems, if the Commissioner can have his way, this most arrant humbing, the Government Seed-Shop, is to be continued in full force, and Rve and Turnip seed and Marrowfat Peas are to be picked up all over the country by the Great American Government, to be peddled out by Congressmen. What a nice picking, too, this will make for the "Drummers," sent over by the English seed houses. How they will rejoice to hear of the passage of appropriations by Congress for the purchase of seeds, and with what speed will they hasten to the Washington Seed-Shop, anxious for a share of the spoil. Such a glorious opportunity of turning their old seeds into cash does not offer every day, and no Govermnent but the American gives them a chance at the public Treasury. We hope, however, that our Commissioner will pay his bills, even if the London seed-sellers cheat him, as of course, he might expect. It don't look well for the Government to be quibbling and quarreling over their little bills, and we would not like to be called in again to advise with either party, as between the rogues and fools we hardly care which wins, even if the latter are our Still, we do not think it right for these foreign seedsmen to take our money and then laugh at us; and we never before felt so mortified as when, in Europe, we learned of the performances of the American National Seed Buyers for the great Washington Seed-Shop, and that we were the laughing-stock of the European seedsmen. And yet, perhaps, we cannot blame thera, "for he that wins may laugh," the old adage says. And we had to laugh, too—how could we help it, when we read in an order sent by the American Government to a Seed-house in London, special directions to "put the seeds in papers as unlike the packages of American seedsmen as possible, as it was desired they should have a foreign aspect." No anxiety about the quality of the seeds, but great concern about the aspect of the little paper bags. We merely remarked that it was quite evident all the fools did not live in England. Not only is seed purchased in England and France, but for some years, if not now, it was put up there in the little Seedsmen's papers—in Paris, until the French war; then in London—so that the little packets might present a foreign aspect. Is it not time Congress put an end forever to this stupid quackery?

In this way, for a score of years, the Government has been wasting the people's money in buying seeds,—just such seeds as a person with plenty of money and ignorant of the business would be apt to procure,—and sending them to politicians and others, free of charge and free of postage. If any person whose eye this may meet needs a paper of Mignonette, or a package of Pumpkin seed, he can very likely obtain it at this shop by writing to his Congressman, who, (if well disposed, and Congressmen we have always found kindly inclined,) will send his order to the boss or clerks in this establishment, and the seeds will be forwarded, free of expense to the receiver, the great American People footing the bill—that is, if he has any political influence likely to be useful to any of the parties.

The American people are not paupers. They can afford to buy and pay for what seed they require; and even if they needed seeds, Congress is not designed for a charitable institution; if so, it has done its work very badly. These seeds are sent to doctors, lawyers, mechanics, &c., not one in a dozen having any use for seeds, and bushels have been eaten up in this city and every city, by the mice and rats, while many a flock of Brahmas and Cochins have fattened on Government seeds put up in packages "with a foreign aspect."

All this is done, it is said, to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture. We did not know that these interests needed special encouragement at the expense of the whole people. We have always heard of the "independent farmers," and as for Horticulturists, we have yet to learn of the first one who does not pronounce this system a humbug. Why not "encourage" the Dairy interest, by passing around a few fine blooded calves; and some Cheshire pigs would not be bad among the farmers. The Poultry people should not be neglected; a few Shanghai eggs might be distributed at random over the country; or, perhaps, better yet, incubated at Washington, which



seems to be a good place for hatching; and a little glass and putty would suit most of the Horticulturists better than any seeds the Government can furnish, no matter how unlike they may be to American packages. It is certainly a wise thing to charge American seedsmen twenty per cent, on all seeds they import, which, of course, their customers must pay, and then spend this money, which the seed planters of the country have furnished, in purchasing common seeds to give away to those who do not need them, or are too mean to purchase. There may be something about the Washington atmosphere that makes this look very wise, but to all the world besides it seems exceedingly stupid and unjust.

If the Government designs to be *liberal*, or even *just*, to seed planters, let the heavy duty be taken off all seeds not grown in America, at least, and this will be a general good in which all can participate, while even if the folks in Washington knew enough to get good seeds, not one planter in a thousand could receive a package. If Americans wish to do anything *great* and worthy of their name and character, why do they not send a competent man to explore California, Oregon and the new Territories, to tell us of the plants that flourish there? While our wise men at Washington are peddling out Turnip seed, foreign countries are sending explorers through our new Territories, and our finest trees and plants are discovered by foreigners, and named after foreigners, to our everlasting shame.

WINTER FLORAL DECORATIONS.

Almost all our Holidays and happy times come in the winter. Perhaps it is not so everywhere, but here most of our birthday, that is, the birthdays of the nieest folks, seem to be in the stormy, frosty season—ours in November. It is not a difficult thing to decorate the house in a festive way with a garden full of flowers and leaves—all to be had for the cutting; but when there is not a flower in the garden and searcely a green leaf to be found, it is quite a different matter. There is, however, ome compensation in the fact that decorations that would be unattractive in the summer, when all is bright and glorious outside, challenge attention and praise in December storms and January frosts. In several numbers of the Guide we have given suggestions on winter decorations, and cannot better answer several inquiries now before us than by

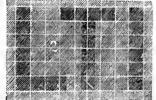
copying the substance of what we have before said, with some additional facts learned from more recent experience.



There are times in all our lives when the heart is joyous, and its rapturous throbs make the eyes sparkle with delight, and wreath the face with smiles. We delight to give expression to this joy in kind acts and pleasant words, in adorning our homes with garlands and flowers, in presenting our loved ones with bouquets and other marks of regard. The "Merry Christmas" and the "Happy New Year," Charleev's return from school, the baby's birthday, and sister's wedding, must all be honored, and how so innocently, so tastefully, so sweetly as with garlands of flowers? Then the

church and school room must be trimmed, and mottoes be made, by fingers which know nothing of the painter's art, and that have not fashioned a Roman capital since they printed letters to school mates, long, long ago. We will endeavor to show how it is done. The forming of letters neatly and rapidly is no mean accomplishment, and those who possess this art are almost invaluable at all festive gatherings. How beautiful the word "Welcome," on some occasions; and Peace

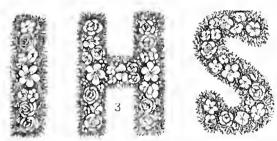
ON EARTH, will be new and glorious every Christmas. These letters are usually made of dry or Everlasting Flowers and dry moss, cedar, or of other evergreens. Obtain heavy straw board at the book or paper stores, as shown in Figure 1, and mark out the letters with a pencil. Determine the height you wish the letters, and divide that into six equal parts by drawing lines entirely across the board, as shown in Figure 2. Four of these divisions will be a good proportion for the width of most letters, as seen by the same figure. The



few letters that vary from this can be correctly made by the following arrangement: Suppose the



letters are six inches high, then four inches would be the proper width for B, C, D, H, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, Z; four and a half inches wide for A, G, K, T, V, X, Y, &; the letter M should be five inches; W, six inches; E, F, L, three and a half inches; J, three inches; and I, one inch wide. By this arrangement letters of any size can be made by simply dividing the height into six sections, and using four such sections for the ordinary width of the letters, varying the width to suit



the other letters, as already shown, and always making the letters one section in thickness. (See engraving, No. 2.) Letters made by this rule look rather thin, but when covered with flowers or evergreens they are just what is wanted. The letters being cut from the straw-board with a sharp knife or strong shears, are ready to be covered. This can be done by tying, with dark thread, small branches of evergreens over the face of the board.

with a few Everlasting Flowers or bright berries to relieve the sombre color. Better letters, however, can be made with dry moss and Everlasting Flowers, as shown in figure 3. The the moss over the face of the letter as evenly as possible, then cut the stems of the flowers short, leaving only about half-an-inch. Dip the stem in a little paste, and insert it in the moss, and when dry it will remain secure. We have made very pretty letters by covering the board with Gomphrenas, secured by paste or warm glue. The little Immortelles are the best dry flowers in the world for making small letters. They are of all colors. Cut the stems off close, cover the the paste-board letter with paste and press the flower down upon the paste-board. These letters are kept for sale, at about 25 cents each. An excellent back-ground for letters is sheet wadding. In fact sheet wadding, which is cotton "batting" made into sheets with a little glazing on the outside, and to be found at the dry-goods stores, makes excellent letters. If put on any dark

surface, like heavy curtains, they look like marble letters, and may be kept in place by a pin. Another pretty way for back-ground and letters



also, is to cover the straw-board with white, pink or red paper, in fact any color, cover this with thin paste, and then throw on rice. Enough will adhere to the paste to make a very pretty surface. Clean, bright straw, pasted on straw-board, or any other stiff substance, even a board, makes an elegant back-ground for letters or any floral ornament. At a little distance it appears like gilding.

For trimming green, of course hemlocks and cedars are the most available, but where Lycopodium is to be obtained, it is much neuter and cleaner. The two little plants (Lycopodiums one known as the Ground Pine, and the other the Running Pine, are the prettiest things we know anything about for winter trimming, excepting, of course, the Smilax, which is not to be had in large quantities. These Lycopodiums grow in partially shaded woods, in hilly places, and



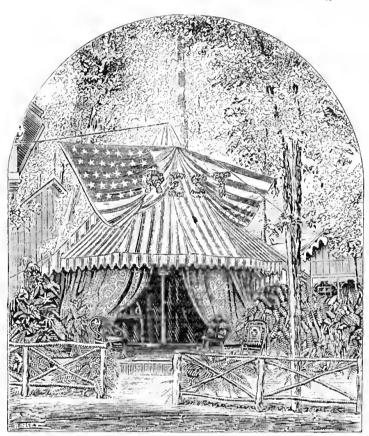
on a poor, sandy soil. The Ground Pine is used in winter for bouquet making, and is called Bouquet Green. They are both kept by florists, and sold at about \$5.00 a barrel. In smaller quantities the Ground Pine is sold at 25 cents a pound, and the Running Pine in packages of ten yards, for 50 cents. We give engravings showing the appearance of each kind, the upper one being the Running Pine, and its adaptation to light festoon work will be readily understood. The Lycopodiums seem to delight in high hills and cold situations. The Mountain Laurel, wherever it can be obtained, has no superior for decorative purposes. The green French moss makes very pretty trimming, if worked carefully upon card-board or string, but is somewhat expensive for general purpose, costing \$1.00 a pound, while made up, its price is about 40

cents a yard. Half the fun is in the display of taste by members of the family, and the smaller the means in the hands of the decorators compared with the result, the greater the pleasure. Use bright berries freely whenever they can be obtained, and Everlastings are always appropriate for winter trimming. The Southern Swamp Moss works in elegantly, for drapery,



CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

One of the most beautiful Inland Lakes in America is Chautanqua, situated in the south-western part of New York State, and within a few miles of Lake Erie, though seven hundred feet above it, up in the Chautauqua hills. The people interested in Sabbath School instruction have united and purchased a large tract of land on the shore of this Lake about three miles from Mayville, where they spend two or three weeks every season, in studying the Scriptures, the best methods of teaching, &c. The wood has been partially removed, but quite enough saved for shade and shelter; and skill, taste and money have been generously employed in ornamenting the grounds. Perhaps a hundred neat summer cottages are already erected, and during the



Assemblies there are also hundreds of tents, all crowded with cheerful, happy people.

The Assembly, as it is called, was originally designed by the Methodists, and we believe is still under their control, but seems to be participated in and enjoyed by all denominations. The ruling spirits are Dr. VIN-CENT and Dr. WYTHE, and the wonderful success of the enterprise is a sufficient compliment to their executive ability, while the taste displayed, and the care exercised for ensuring health and comfort, would do no discredit to the best cultivated heads and the warmest hearts.

Those interested in the work have been anxious to have a floral display during the weeks the people were assembled, and we have furnished such things as we thought most snitable for the location, and most likely to meet the wishes of those particularly interested. We, however, desired

to see the ground so that we could better judge next time what would be likely to thrive the best, and do most to ornament it at the right time. We, therefore, accepted an invitation to spend a day or two at the Chautauqua Assembly, and Gen. Grant did the same. We hardly know whether we were invited to meet the President, or whether the President was invited to meet us; it is of no consequence, we suppose; we met, and shook hands, and talked. We did not see that inevitable cigar that we have heard so much about; but when a Bible was given the General to take home to his wife, after a few complimentary remarks by one who stated that he had been her pastor long years ago, we did see tears in the eyes of the old hero.

Arriving at Mayville by the cars, we took a steamer for the ground, and soon reached a point of land jutting out into the Lake, called Fair Point. This belongs to the Assembly, and we were soon alongside of a substantial dock and passed through a fine entrance gate into the grounds proper. Here we saw an Eastern House of full size, with courts, etc.; a plan of Palestine, with its mountains, river, etc., covering about an acre; a copy of the Tabernacle, about half size; a miniature Pyramid, a plan of Jerusalem, perhaps thirty feet in diameter, etc.

The flowers had not done as well as we could have wished. It is a cool place up in those hills, and everything was backward. Then, there is too much wood. Flowers cannot grow well among the roots of trees and in their shade. The principal dependence for ornamentation must



be upon Vases, Baskets, etc., and these can be filled at a trifling expense, for the hills abound in beautiful ferns, that delight in the cool shade. With a few flowering plants for variety, nothing can be more appropriate or more beautiful. These can be filled a week or so before the assembling of the people, and will of course be in their best estate, beyond peradventure. We did see some tasteful fern work; in fact, we never saw better. An elegant tent had been erected for the President, but on each side was perhaps fifteen feet moccupied and unsightly. A rustic fence had been made in front of the tent, leaving about ten feet of a yard. This Mrs. Prof. Tingley, of Meadville, Penn., had undertaken to beautify, and it was done with so much taste and skill, that we secured a photograph, from which our engraving was made, but it does no kind of justice to the work. The little front yard was covered with moss from the woods, giving it the appearance of a lawn, in which were beds of ferns. On each side of the tent an elegant screen was made of bark, stimps, etc., covered with ferns, and we think it the prettiest piece of ornamental work we have seen this season.

A NEW LETTUCE.

For several years a Lettuce of a very peculiar character has been grown here, and principally by German people. The leaves are very much cut, as shown in the engraving, while the whole plant forms a globular mass of foliage, quite singular and handsome. It is very hardy, and not only endures cold weathers, but heat better than most kinds. In fact, it is the only sort





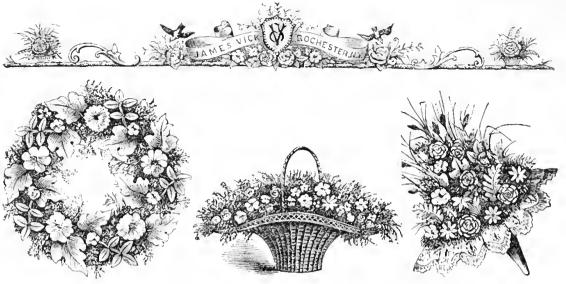
popular in our market in warm weather. This variety does not seed well, as it keeps its eatable head so late, and we have had the greatest difficulty in securing seed. Our German market gardeners have usually found it difficult to save enough seed for the next season's sowing. We consider it a very tender, useful lettuce; and

though we do not desire to over-praise anything new or comparatively untried, we think this shows sufficient evidence of merit to warrant a trial in other sections of the country. It is called the Cut-leaved, and we have now secured a pretty fair stock of seed.

WILL STUMPS OF CABBAGE OR CAULIFLOWER PRODUCE GOOD SEED?—This is in brief the question contained in a letter from one of our friends in Michigan. We do not think it would be well to grow seed from the stumps of Cabbage or Cauliflower for a series of years. We always grow from heads of Cabbage, and as much as possible from the strong central shoot. A number of years ago, soon after we first imported the Lenormand Cauliflower, an old English farmer, residing about twenty miles from Rochester, purchased a package, but bought no more Cauliflower seed for five or six years, though we heard his neighbors speak occasionally of the splendid Cauliflower he always grew. One spring the old gentleman called upon us in a great state of excitement. He had been sick, and instead of planting the Cauliflower stumps for seed the previous spring, his sons, in clearing up the cellar, had thrown them away. He had grown his seed for six or seven years from stumps saved in the cellar, and feared he would never get another lot of seed so good as that which he had lost.

KEEPING POTATO ONIONS.—We stated that Potato Onions are not good keepers, and we think this statement true, that is with usual treatment, and for ordinary family use. Of course, they can be kept over winter, or we could not offer them for sale every spring. Mr. John Moyer, of Pike County, Ill., furnishes the following information on the subject:

You say in your Catalogue that Potato Onions are not easy to keep. I have been growing the Potato Onion fifteen years. They are good keepers, if treated right. As soon as pulled they must be dried in the shade, for they will not bear the sun. Spread them out thin on a barn floor and leave them until just before winter sets in. Then select a place in the garden where the water will not settle, put the Onions in a heap like Potatoes, put a little straw over them, then four inches of dirt. They will in this way keep well until spring.



EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

I offer a choice assortment of Everlasting Flowers, Grasses and Immortelles, of natural colors or dyed, loose, as they are grown here or imported, so that persons ordering may arrange them as their taste suggests; also made up in Bonqueis, Baskets, Wreaths, &c., as shown in the list below. All articles sent by mail, postpaid, unless very bulky. To people residing where the American and U. S. Express Companies have an office we can send large articles free of charge. A liberal discount allowed when ordered in large quantities for Churches and charitable Fairs. Prices to dealers on application.

The state of the s	
LOOSE FLOWERS TO BE MADE UP AT HOME.	RC
French Immortelles in white, red, blue, yellow,	No.
orange, green, purple, rose and lilac, sepa-	No.
rate or mixed, original bunch, \$1 oc	No.
Everlasting Flowers in variety 50	
Immortelles, per binch, mixed or separate, 50	
Ornamental Grasses, natural or dyed, per bunch, 50	
" natural colors, in great vari-	No
ety, per lb., 3 23	
" other colors, as green, blue,	′
rose, etc., per lb., 4 50	No
" mixed—colored and natural, 4 oc	
Feather Grass, (Stipa pennata,) 15 inches high, in	No
white, per lb., 3 50	$ \hat{N}_0 $
white, per lb.,	No
Mixed bunches of Feather Grass and Ornamental	1.0
Grasses,	Pyi
Half a pound will be sufficient to fill two large	13
Vases,	1 3.
 Letters made of Immortelles, in any colors desired, as 	$\frac{1}{N_0}$
green, blue, orange, yellow, purple or white. The letters	No.
are worked on white ground, border green.	No.
Word "Welcome." letters 41/2 inches long, in green	140
on white ground and green border, a feet long	No
and 14 inches wide	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{N_0}{N_0}$
and 14 inches wide,	No
Single letters of any description can be formshed a	t 1
the following prices, and sent by mail, postpaid.	No
3 inches long, 2	5 No
4 inches long,	No
5 inches long, 50	No
Xeranthemums, pure white, double, per 100, 40	
Gomphrenas, purple, per 100, 30	> No
Helichrysums, mixed colors, per 100, 35	5 1
Ammobiums, pure white, per 100, 20	>
Ammobiums, per ½ lb	$^{\circ}$ No
Statice inc. hyb., very line white and rose eye,	-! No
per binch, 40	1 4 0
Statice sinuata, blue, per bunch, 4	1 1,10
Rhodanthe, rose and white, per 100, 3	
Garlands made of green Moss, for decorating, will	4 4 17
keep their bright colors for years.	No
2 inches thick, per yard, 5	
4 inches thick, per yard 6	
French Mosses, dyed green, per lb. \$1.10; bunch, 2	
Silk Mosses, dyed green, per lb. \$1.10, 2	5 An
No. 1, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings.	ŀ
Ornamental Grasses, Green Moss, sufficient	- [9 iı
to make up a good sized houquet, . \$1.00 to 3 o	0 12
No. 2, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings,	1
Grasses, Moss, sufficient for a good sized	
basket, basket included, any shape, \$1.25 to 3 or	o On
No. 3, Collection of Green Moss, White Immortelles, or White Everlastings, White Statice,	On
and group have for a mount or cross dr cotto a	
and green leaves for a wreath or cross, $\$1.\infty$ to 3 ∞	> [Oil

	ROUND HAND BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPEL	ŧs.
1	No. 1. 6 inches in diameter,	60
1	No. 2. 8 inches in diameter	35
ı	No. 3. to inches in diameter, \$2.50 to 4	. 00
	PYRAMIDAL BOUGLETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPER	5.
ı	No. 4. 7 inches high,	75
ı	No. 5. 9 inches high,	50
ı	No. 6. 12 inches high,	- 00
ı		
ı	FLAT ROUQUETS.	60
ı	No. 8. 6 inches high,	95
ı	No. 9. 8 inches high,	10
ı	No. 17, 10 inches high	50
1	No. 11. 12 inches high	00
1	GRASS BOUGUETS.	
į	Pyramidal shaped, of Ornamental Grasses, \$1.00 to 5	co
ı	ROUND BASKETS WITHOUT HANDLES.	
ı	No. 13. 6 inches in diameter,	60
I	No. 14. 7 inches in diameter,	75
1	No. 15. 8 inches in diameter,	25
ı	No. 16. 9 inches in diameter,	75
ı	ROUND BASKETS WITH HANDLES.	
ļ	No 37 4 inches in diameter	50
į	No. 18. 5 inches in diameter,	75
	No. 19. 8 inches in diameter, \dots 1	50
	OVAL BASKETS WITH HANDLES.	
	No. 20. 3 by 4 inches	60
	No. 21, 4 by 5 inches,	75
	No. 23. 4 by 7 inches,	00
	No. 24 s by 8 inches.	50
	No. 24. 5 by 8 inches,	; 00
	The Baskets are fine White Willow.	
	OCCUPANT IN WHITE AND CREEN.	
	No. 26 8 inches in diameter, 1 00 to 1	1 50
	No. 27. 10 inches in diameter, 1 50 to 2	00
	No. 26 8 inches in diameter, 1 00 to 1 No. 27. 10 inches in diameter, 1 50 to 2 No. 28. 12 inches in diameter, 2 50 to 3 No. 29. 15 inches in diameter, wire frame, . 3.75 to 6	25
	No. 29. 15 inches in diameter, wire frame, . 3.75 to 6) (((
	CROSSES.	
	No. 30. 9 inches long, r oo to	1 50
	No. 31. 10 inches long, 1 50 to 2 No. 32. 12 inches long, 2 75 to No. 33. 15 inches long, on wire frame, 3.75 to 0	1 25
	No. 32, 12 inches long,	5 - CC
	Sundard Crosses for Churches, &c., 3,50 to 10	1 00
	Stundard Crosses for Churches, &c., 3.50 to 10 Anchors, Stars, in white or colors, from 1.50 to 1	5 00
	CROWNS IN WHITE AND GREEN.	
	o inch frame	5 00
	9 inch frame, \$4.50 to 6 12 inch frame, 5.00 to 10) (00
	If protected from dust these articles will last for ye	ars.
	ORNAMENTAL BOUQUET PAPERS.	
	Our doz a moher so had Our day a makes st	r on
	One doz., 3 mches, . \$0 60 One doz., 5 mches, \$1 One doz., 3½ inches, . 65 One doz., 6 inches, . 10 One doz., 7 inches, . 10 One doz., 9 inches, .	1 15
	One doz., 4 inches 85 One doz., 7 inches.	1 25



PRICES FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

To market gardeners and others who wish to purchase the larger seeds in large quantities, we offer them at the prices named below. The articles quoted in this list are packed and delivered at express offices and railway depots in this city at the annexed prices. Freight charges to be paid by the purchaser on receipt of the goods, unless the amount has been previously advanced to us for that purpose. No charge for bags, packing or carting.

BEANS.		PEAS.	
per bush.	peck.	per bust	ı, peck,
Early Rachel	\$1.60	Carter's First Crop, \$9.00	\$2.50
Enrly Valentine, 5.50	1.65	McLenn's Little Gem, 12.00	3.25
Early China, 4.50	1.35	McLean's Advancer, 9.00	2.50
Early Mohawk, 6.00	1.75	Kentish Invieta,	3.25
Long Yellow Six Weeks, 5.50	1.60	Laxton's Alpha,	
Wax or Butter, 7.00	2,00	Nutting's No. 1,	3.25
Refligee,	1.50	Tom Thumb,	2.55
White Kidney, 4.50	1.35	Blue Peter,	5.25
White Marrowfin, 4.50	1.35	Waite's Caractacus, 6.00	1.75
Large Lima,	3.25	Early Kent, 5.50	1.65
CORN.	55	Laxton's Prolific Early Long-Pod 9.00	2.50
Early Minnesota	\$1.50	Mel.can's Premier,	
Campbell's Early Sixty Days 6.00	J.75	Engenie,	3.25
Russel's Prolific 4.50		Carter's Surprise	3.25
Moore's Early Concord, 5.00	1.35	Plue Imporial	2.50
Crosby's Early,	2,50	Blue Imperial, 6.00	1.75
Engly Eight Power Survey	1.25	Champion of England, 6,00	1.75
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar, 4.50	1.35	Tall Sugar,	3.75
Stowell's Evergreen, 4.00	1.25	Dwarf Sugar,	3.50
Parching (ears), 2.25	.75	Black-Eyed Marrowfat, 3.00	.90

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

The following are among the best Horticultural Books published, and we can forward any or all at the prices named below, postage paid, to any address.

named below, postage paid, to any address.	
American Weeds and Useful Piants, \$1 75	Husmann's Grapes and Wine,
Barry's Fruit Garden,	Holden's Book on Birds,
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	Kemp's Landscape Gardening,
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant, 2 50	Miss Tiller's Vegetable Garden, Anna Warner, 1 00
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing, 1 00	Onion Culture, 20
Bryant's Forest Trees,	Parsons on the Rose,
Buist's Flower Garden Directory 50	Pedder's Farmer's Land Measurer, 60
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, 50	Play and Profit in my Garden, Roe, 1 50
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide,	Quinn's Money in the Garden,
Downing's Encyclopiedia of Fruits and Fruit Trees	Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit,
of America (revised edition), 2 vols., 5 00	Panels Pulls
Downing's Landscape Gardening, 6 50	Rand's Bulbs,
Downing's Selected Fruits, 2 50	Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden, 3 09
Elliot's Western Fruit Grower's Guide, 1 50	Rand's 75 Popular Flowers
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener, 50	River's Miniature Fruit Garden, 1 00
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses, 2 50	Scott's Suburban Homes, an elegant work 8 00
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist,	The Parlor Aquarium,
Fuller's Crapa Culture	The Language of Flowers, in cloth, 50
Fuller's Grape Culture,	The same in neat enameled paper, 25
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	Thomas' Fruit Culturist, 3 00
Gardening by Myself, Anna Warner, 1 25	Three Little Spades, Anna Warner,
Henderson's Gardening for profit, 1 50	Warder's American Pontology, 3 09
Henderson's Practical Floriculture, 1 50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens, 1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure, 1 50	Woodward's Graperies, etc.,
Hollywood Scries, Francis Forrester, 4 vols., each, 1 25	White's Gardening for the South, 2 00
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens, 3 00	Wheeler's Homes for the People, 3 00
Hop Culture, 40	Window Gardening, Williams, 1 50

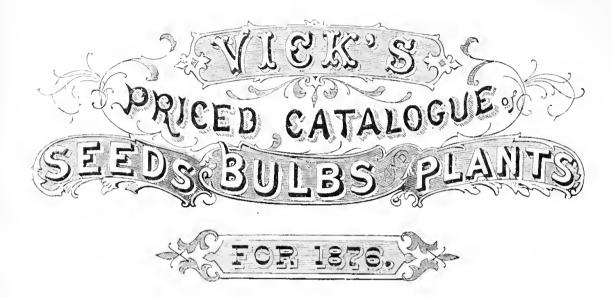
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden is published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. V. Price, in paper covers, 35 cents; bound in handsome cloth covers, 65 cents. At this price it will be sent by mail, postage paid.

Every year, on the first of December, we publish a Priced Catalogue of Seeds, giving the prices of everything for the Winter and Spring. We will send this free to all who write for it, enclosing the postage, Two CENTS.

Vick's Floral Guide is a Quarterly Magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated. Price, only 25 cents a year. To every one who trades with us to the amount of One Dollar it is sent free for one year. One Dollar for a club of Five. Any person having paid for the Guide, and afterward ordering seeds, can deduct the money sent for the Guide. Persons entitled to the Guide who may not receive it will please notify us.

Catalogue of Rustic Work, Vases, Garden Tools, &c., published every year the 10th of December, and sent free to all who desire a copy.

Wholesale Catalogue, published every year on the 5th of December, and sent to all who buy seed to sell.



In this Priced Catalogue will be found almost every variety of Seeds and Bules worthy of culture, and of the very choicest quality. These we keep on hand, and can supply them to our customers at all seasonable times. The prices are as low as good, reliable articles can be furnished by any one, while the quality of what we furnish we feel quite sure will gratify all. We do not propose to sound our own praise, as our customers and their gardens do this more effectually than we could do, had we the disposition to engage in this unnecessary and ungracious work. All that we desire to say is that we have spared neither time, nor expense, nor labor, either of body or mind, to obtain the best the world produces—just such as we would be willing to plant in our own grounds or furnish to Gen. Grant or Queen Victoria, or to the poor widow or little child who send us their little savings for the purchase of a few seeds.

The different Classes of Flowers are arranged under appropriate headings, such as Annuals, Perennials, Everlastings, Climbers, Vegetables, &c., so that there will be no difficulty in finding anything that may be desired. Reference is made to the page in VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, where full descriptions of each article are to be found, and the mode of culture explained. Our Flower and Vegetable Garden we think the most beautiful and useful and popular standard work on the subject in the world, and so cheap as to be within the means of everybody, as we furnish it at 35 cents in paper covers, and 65 cents in cloth.

In addition to the valuable matter of this work, it contains hundreds of Illustrations and Four Colored Plates, a group of Annuals and Bouquets of Perennials, Hardy Bulbs and Tender Bulbs.

By these methods we furnish the facts necessary to successful culture; at least, we design to do so, but questions continually arise that cannot be anticipated or answered in a book. Some thing fails to grow in a very unaccountable manner, destructive and unknown insects appear in a very unexpected season, and at a very unseasonable time; information is needed at once by some inexperienced cultivator, and, of course, there is no time for delay—so we publish a QUARTERLY, in which we answer all these questions, and without much delay. We call it VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, and furnish it for 25 cents a year. To all customers who trade with us to the amount of One Dollar or more we give it for a year free, and those who pay for the GUIDE and afterward order seeds can deduct the money sent for the GUIDE from their remittance for Seeds or Bulbs.



SUGGESTIONS TO EVERY ONE ORDERING SEEDS, &c.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

All Seeds and Bulbs Free of Postage.—I will send Seeds and Bulbs, by mail, to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Seeds as cheap as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to buy poor Seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the articles will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be paid through to its destination. The only exceptions to this rule are when Grass Seed, and other heavy and bolky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, or in cases especially noted. All Seeds will also be sent to other conotries. Free of United States postage in all cases where payment is possible here.

Free by Express.—All orders over two pounds weight will be forwarded by Express, if possible. Our enstomers will oblige us very much by giving their nearest office and the Name of the Company delivering goods. Heavy orders can be forwarded by stage from the Express office. So please be particular and send special directions when on a Stage route. We ask this on account of the present postal low compelling us to pay 16 cents per pound. All Stage charges will be prepaid when it is possible for us to do so. This applies to Seeds and Bulbs at Catalogue rates, and not when special prices are made for large quantities, or on such by the peck or bushel, nor on miscel laneous articles, such as Brackets, Rustic Work, Pots, Implements, &c. Goods C. O. D.—Persons often order small packages sent in this way, and the Express charges sometimes amount to more than the order. We can send goods and collect the money on delivery, free of Express charges, only when orders amount to \$10.00 and upward, and then not on long and expensive routes.

Correction of Errors.—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a little more for my friends and patrons than justice and foo dealing require. Every order, after being filled, is carefully examined by an experienced person, to be certain that everything ordered is sent, and no error made in filling; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and, in the rush of business, errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. Customers will please keep a copy of all orders sent, so that they can see that they receive just what was ordered. Persons often forget the nature of their order, and complain without cause.

Orders Lost or Stolen. — Sometimes it happens that orders never reach us. When customers fail to receive their Seeds or Bulbs in a reasonable time, they should inform us of the fact, and at the same time send a duplicate of their order, which duplicate can be filled at once, and save much delay, if our conditions for remitting money have been complied with.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of packages of Seeds and Bulbs in good condition in every case.—If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is bijured or lost, I will replace it.—My object is to supply all my customers with Seeds and Bulbs, &c., without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a store in their oven town.

Everything Supplied.—We advertise nothing in the FLORAL Guide which we cannot supply—at least, we do not design to do so, but we have to print our Guide very early, having several hundreds of thousands to print and mail, which takes a long time. Occasionally a few things ordered from abroad fail to reach us, on account of bad crops or something of the kind. These are the only cases in which we fail to supply everything advertised.

Our Customers in Canada.—There is a duty on seeds sent from the United States to Canada.—The expense is not great, but the trouble and delay is ombying.—We have, therefore, made arrangements to pay all duties and postage on Seeds at a Canadian port, so that our customers will have no further trouble or expense.—Bulbs are free of duty.

WHAT WE ASK OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

How to Send Money. —ALL Money MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions, in either manner here stated,

- ist. Post Office Money Orders, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost from 10 to 25 cents. This is the best way where proctical.
 - 2d. A Draft on New York can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly.
- 3d. Greenbacks, in amounts not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00), can be sent by Express, and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little.
- 4th. REGISTERED LETTERS. When money cannot be sent by either of the first three methods, it may be enclosed in a Registered Letter. The cost of registering is 10 cents.
- ${\it k}\,\tilde{\it s}^*$ The expense of forwarding money in either of the above ways I will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded. ${\it ca}$
 - 5th. Sums less than One Dollar may be forwarded by mail at my risk without registering.

When remittances are not made according to these directions, we disclaim all responsibility.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill more than two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our hooks, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly perform. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order will be promptly executed.

Don't Forget your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their Names, Post Office, County and State, as plain as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your Post Office, and not of your town, or residence, or village.



COLLECTIONS.

I have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

A FINE Co	DLLECTION	OF ASTERS, embracing most of the best sorts,	00
	"	Balsams, " " " "	50
"	4.6	Dianthus, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60
+ 5	**	Cockscomb, embracing six best varieties,	
+ (4.5	Pansies, choice fancy colors,	
+ 3	2.3	PHLOX DRUMMONDH, most brilliant sorts,	0.0
+ 6	+ 5	TEN-WERKS STOCK, most superb lot, best sorts,	00
+4	**	EVERLASTING FLOWERS, most desirable sorts, 50 cents and 1	
+ 4		Ornamental Grasses, the best and most beautiful, packages at 50 cents or a	

Selection of Varieties.—Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unaequainted with the different varieties of flowers, this may be the better plan. Those who do so, should state what they have already, if any; for, unless informed of this fact, in some cases articles may be forwarded that are not needed. Those who are commencing the cultivation of flowers will find the collections named below suited to their wants.

No. r.	COLLECTION OF	FINE ANNUALS,	
No. 2.	"	"	
No. 3.	"	"	BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS, 3 00
No. 4.	**	4.6	" 5 00

No. 1 consists of about thirteen of the most hardy and popular Annuals; No. 2 about twenty varieties of hardy popular Annuals, and a few varieties that require a little more care in their culture; No. 3 is composed of about twenty varieties of Annuals, and twelve of the best Biennials and Perennials; No. 4 contains about twenty-five varieties of Annuals, and about the same number of Perennials.

Collections of Vegetables.—Hundreds of my customers prefer leaving the selection of Vegetables to me, and at a time when, in consequence of the press of business, I cannot give the time needed for a judicious choice. I have, therefore, taken a leisure time to make careful selections, and will have them put up in readiness for those who may desire.

No. r.	Complete	Collection of	VEGETABLES	for small	family	garden,	 				 ;	\$3 0	30
		"		6.6		11						5 (
No. 3.	44	i. t	6.6	for large	family								

The very liberal premiums offered to Clubs are included in the above Collections.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

The lovers of flowers in any neighborhood may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders. Those who desire Catalogues to aid them in the formation of Clubs will be furnished free. For the purpose of encouraging the formation of such Clubs, and as a slight compensation for the effort, I make the following liberal offer:

P	ersons	sending	\$1 I	nay select s		alogue prices	amounting to						;	\$1	10
	"	"	2	6.6	6.6	4.4	3.6							2	25
	٠.	((3	4.5	"	4.6	16							3	45
	"	* (4	44	" "	(r	h 6							4	70
	66	66	5	"	**	6.6	"							6	00
	64	6.6	10	"		"	"						. 1	12	50
	"	44	20	" "	" "	4.6	" "							26	00

These will be put up together and sent to one address, or in separate packages, and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club, as may be desired. In all cases the postage will be prepaid. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any one person ordering for himself alone. It must always be understood, however, that this discount is allowed only on Flower and Vegetable Seeds by the packet, and not on seeds by the ounce or pound, nor on Bulbs; nor can we pay this discount in Bulbs, or seeds by the pound. Otherwise, in many cases it would bring the price far below cost. Every person who sends us One Dollar or more for either Seeds or Bulbs is entitled to the Floral Guide for one year. Persons ordering Seeds for Clubs will please furnish Names and Post Office address of those who wish the Guide.



Under this heading, ANNUALS, we give not only the true Annuals, but all those flowers that blossom the first season they are planted. On the lines with the headings, in large-type, will be found figures which refer to the page in VICE'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, in which the flower or vegetable mentioned will be found fully described, and its character more plainly shown by the aid of illustrations. All necessary directions for culture, &c., will be found in this work. For instance, the first article mentioned is "Abronia, page 14." On page 14 of the FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN will be found a history of this flower, its native home, &c. The same descriptions will be found in No. 1 of FLORAL GUIDE of last year.

The figures on the right of the column show the price of each package of seed, for instance a package of Adonis is five cents. These packages contain from one hundred to five hundred seeds, though of new or scarce seeds the quantity is far less.

ABRONIA, page 14.		ANAGALLIS, page 16.	
	10	Napoleon III, rich maroon color; new,	10
arenaria, yellow,	20	Eugenie, fine, velvety blue,	1<
ADONIS, page 14.		sanguinea, showy, bright red; new,	10
æstivalis, summer; scarlet; r foot,	5	superba, red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or	
autumnalis, antumn; blood red; r foot,	5	mixed, each packet,	J∈
AGERATUM, page 14.		Garibaldi, crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new, Memoria dell' Etna, bright red; new,	1 C
conspicuum, white and blue; 18 inches high, .	5 .	ANTIRRHINUM, page 17.	
Mexicanum, blue; 1 foot,	5	Brilliant, scarlet and yellow, with white throat	
Mexicanum albiflorum, white-flowered; 1 foot,	5	very showy,	
Mexicanum albiflorum nanum, dwarf white:		Firefly, orange and scarlet, with white throat, .	
6 inches,	5	Galathe, crimson, throat white; large,	5
calestinum (Phalacraa) Tom Thumb, light	10 }	White-flowered, white; not showy, but good	
blue; 8 inches high, and of compact habit,	5	for variety,	5
		papillionaceum, blood red, throat pure white, .	5
AGROSTEMMA, page 15.		caryophylloides, irregularly striped,	5
New Scarlet, bright,	5	Striped Dwarf, six inches high,	5
Cæli Rosa, deep rose color, elegans picta, center dark crimson, white margin.	5	Best and brightest varieties mixed,	.5
cardinalis, bright red	5 1	ARGEMONE, page 17.	
	5	grandiflora, white petals, yellow stamens, four	
ALONSOA, page 15.		inches in diameter,	5
Warszewiczii, flowers small, bright scarlet,	1	Mexicana, flowers bright yellow,	5
forming a very pretty spike; 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart	_ i	Hunnemanni, carmine and yellow	5
grandiflora, large-flowered, scarlet; 2 feet	5	ASPERULA, page 17.	
·	7	azurea setosa, a profuse blooming hardy annual	
ALYSSUM, page 15.		of dwarf habit, with clusters of small, light blue,	
Sweet, hardy annual; flowers small and sweet,		sweet-scented flowers; desirable for small bou-	
in clusters; 6 inches,	5	quets,	5
Wierczbeckii, hardy perennial; flowers yellow;	_	ASTER, pages 18 and 19.	
blooms first season; I foot,	5	Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, large,	
AMARANTHUS, page 16.		beautiful flowers, petals long; a little reflexed;	
salicifolius, a beautiful Amaranth, both in habit		2 feet in height; mixed colors,	15
and color; plant pyramidal, 2 feet in height;	ļ	Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, same	
	10	as above, with twelve separate colors, and very	
bicolor, crimson and green foliage; 2 feet,	5	true to color; each color,	15
bicolor ruber, a new bedding plant, the lower half of the leaf a fiery red scarlet, the upper half		La Superbe, large flowers, 4 inches in diameter,	
maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow,	5 [25 inches in height; three colors mixed,	20
tricolor, red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet,.	5	La Superbe, three separate colors—rose, sky blue and white—each color,	20
melancholicus ruber, of compact habit, with	1	New Rose, 2 feet in height; robust; large, dou-	20
striking blood red foliage: 18 inches,	5	ble flowers, the outer petals finely imbricated	
caudatus, (Love Lies Bleeding) long droop-	1	and of great substance; one of the very best	
ing "chains" of flowers; pretty for decorating,	5	Asters; several colors mixed,	15
cruentus, (Prince's Feather,) flowers some-		New Rose, eight separate colors — white, crim-	
what similar to A. caudatus, but in erect masses,	5	son, violet, etc., each color,	15



ster, Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered, large		Balsam, Camellia - flowered Spotted, German,	
flowers: 18 inches in height,	10	double; sported with white; mixed colors,	15
and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors.	10	Rose-flowered, French: double: mixed colors, Rose-flowered, French: ten colors, each in	15
Imbrique Pompon, twelve separate colors-	10	separate packages; each color	15
white, blue, crimson, etc.; each color,	15	Dwarf Camellia - flowered Spotted, German,	4.5
Cocardeau, or New Crown, double flowers,		8 or 1 inches in height; splendid for a border	
the central petals being of pure white, sometimes		or outside row of a bed,	15
small and quilled, surrounded with large, flat		Extra Double Dwarf, very double; 6 inches, .	15
petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scar-		Half Dwarf, 18 inches in height,	15
let, etc.; 18 inches,	10	Carnation, double; striped like the Carnation,	15
Cocardeau, or New Crown, carmine, violet,		Solferino, white, striped and spotted with red, .	15
blue, deep scarlet, violet brown, etc., each with		Common Double, occasionally only semi-double,	10
white center; each variety,	10	BARTONIA, page 21.	
and the earliest of the Asters—in least two		aurea, is a very showy, half-hardy annual, with	
weeks earlier than Truffaut's Paronyflowered:		large, yellow flowers. Plant prostrate in habit,	5
flowers very large; plant branching and strong;		BRACHYCOME, page 21.	
does not require support,	10	Iberidifolia, (Swan River Daisy,) blue and	
Pyarmidal-flowered German, late, branching,		white, separate or mixed,	10
good habit; needs no tying,	10		
New Victoria, flowers large; habit pyramidal:		BROWALLIA, page 21.	
2 feet high; flowers freely; mixed colors,	15	Cerviakowski, blue, with white center	10
Giant Pæony, Brilliant Rose, a hybrid be-		elata alba, white,	10
tween Giant Emperor and Truffaut's Parony-		elata grandiflora, blue,	10
flowered Perfection: flowers large and perfect,	25	CACALIA, page 22.	
Washington, a new Aster recently introduced from Germany, and has the largest flowers of	-	coccinea, scarlet,	5
the family. We grew and exhibited them last		coccinea flore-luteo, yellow,	.5
year five inches in diameter, and perfect; the		CALANDRINIA, page 22.	
plant is robust and perfectly healthy; mixed		grandiflora, reddish lilac; 1 foot,	5
colors,	25	speciosa, dark purple; very showy; 4 inches, .	5
Goliath, another large new variety, but not as		speciosa alba, white; very free bloomer,	5
large or as good as Washington. The plant is		umbellata, rosy purple; perennial, but flower-	
not healthy, and we cannot recommend it; it is		ing first season,	10
no better than the old Giant Emperor for Amer-		CALENDULA, page 22.	
ica, and has the same faults,	10	officinalis Le Proust, new; uniformly double;	
desirable class, 1 foot in height; late, and desira-		nankeen, edged with brown,	10
ble on this account, as well as for its great		CALLIOPSIS, page 22.	
beauty; mixed colors,	15	coronata, yellow disc, encircled with crimson	
Chrysanthemum - flowered Dwarf, Snowy		spots, . ,	5
White, a superb snow white variety, changing		Drummondii, yellow, crimson center,	5
from white to azure blue as the plants become		bicolor, yellow, crimson center,	5
old; every flower usually perfect,	15	bicolor nigra speciosa, rich, velvety crimson,	5
Newest Dwarf Bouquet. Each plant looks		bicolor nana marmorata, dwarf; reddish-	
like a little bonquet of flowers set in the ground;		brown, marbled with yellow,	5
fine for edging or filling small beds; about 12 different colors mixed,	15	cardaminifolia hybrida, yellow; habit com-	
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, 10 inches high;	.3	pact; blooms profusely the whole season,	5
abundance of flowers; very early,	15	cardaminifolia hybrida atrosanguinea, com- pact liabit; rich, dark bloom,	-
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, Blood Red, a		tinctoria, quilled; very singular,	5
novelty of 1870, which has proved quite distinct		Burridgi, (Cosmidium Burridgeanum.) the	
and true; very brilliant in color, free blooming,		most beautiful and distinct of the family; flow-	
and uniform in habit; excellent for ontside row		ers with a rich, crimson bronze center, and	
of bed or border,	20	orange yellow border,	5
New Schiller, a late, dwarf, bouquet Aster, of		Mixed colors of every shade,	5
peculiar habit and great beauty; 15 inches high, with great quantity of bloom; finest mixed,	10	CALLIRHOE, page 23.	
Hedge-Hog, or Needle, petals long, quilled,	10	pedata, purplish crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,	IC
and sharply pointed; very curious; two feet;		pedata nana, flowers rich velvet crimson, with	
mixed colors,	15	white eye; I foot,	10
Original Chinese, plant tall; flowers large and		involucrata, with large purplish crimson flow-	
loose; distinct in appearance, and of bright		ers: native of the Western prairies,	10
colors; resembling the first imported Asters, .	10	CAMPANULA, page 23.	
BALSAM, page 20.		speculum rosea, rose-colored,	5
Camellia-flowered, French, double, perfect in		speculum flore-albo, white,	5
form; mixed colors,	15	speculum grandiflorum, purple,	5
Camellia-flowered, French, ten colors, each in	J	speculum, mixed colors,	5
separate package; each color,	15	Lorei, blue and white,	5



CANINIA ness 99		Contracting magazinhan flare corner ()	
CANNA, page 23.		Centranthus macrosiphon flore-carneo, flesh, macrosiphon nanus, dwarf,	5
Indica Indian Shot,) rubra, red; 2 feet, .	10	macrosiphon bicolor, flowers pink and white.	5
Warszewiczii, red; foliage striped; 3 feet, compacta elegantissima, large; reddish yel-	10		5
low: free-flowering; 2 feet,	10	CHAMÆPEUCE, page 26.	
Selowii, scarlet: profitse blooming,)()	diacantha, an elegant Thistle-like plant, with	
Nepalensis, superb yellow flowers,	10	sharp spines and beautiful variegated foliage; hardy; yellow flowers,	
Mixed varieties,	IO		10
For good roots we put the price at low rates, this		CLEOME, page 26.	
year, to encourage every one to plant,	25	speciosissima, rosy,	10
CANDYTUFT, page 24.		integrifolia,	10
Purpie,	-	CLARKIA, page 27.	
White,	5 5	Double varieties mixed,	5
Rocket, pure white, in long spikes	5	Single varieties mixed,	5
Lilac, bluish-lilac,	5	COLLINSIA, page 27.	
Sweet-scented, pure white; slightly fragrant, .	5	multicolor marmorata, white and rose, mar-	
Rose, rosy lilac,	5	bled: 1 foot,	5
Dunnett's Extra Dark Crimson,	5	bicolor, purple and white,	5
All the above colors mixed	5	CONVOLVULUS MINOR, page 27.	
New Carmine, a beautiful bright rose,	25	splendens, violet, with white center,	5
CASSIA, page 24.		monstrosus, spreading; dark purple flowers	.5
chamæcrista, a good commal, with light green		Subcœruleus, light blue flowers	.5
foliage, like the Sensitive Plant, and with bright		New Dark, very dark and good,	5
golden flowers,	10	lilacinus, fine lilac,	5
CATCHFLY, page 24.		White, very pretty for contrast	7
Silene Armeria, Lobel's Catchfly,) red.		All the above mixed,	5
white and rose; either separate or mixed,	5	CREPIS, page 27.	.,
CELOSIA CRISTATA, page 25.		barbata, light yellow and bright purple	5
Crimson Dwarf,		rubra, pink.	5
Rose Dwarf,	10	flore-albo, white,	5
Yellow Dwarf,	10	Mixed	5
Violet Dwarf,	10	DATURA, page 28.	
Scarlet Giant,	10	Wrightii, is one of the best, with immpet shaped	
Tall Violet,	10	flowers from seven to nine inches long, white,	
Tail Rose,	10	faintly tinted with lilac, sweet-scented,	0 (
Tail Sulphur,	10	humilis flava flore-pleno, a splendid plant,	
Japonica, or New Japan Cockscomb, an en-		with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scent- ed; start early under glass,	
tirely new and distinct and very beautiful variety of Cockscomb, received from Japan; the		fastuosa alba plena, fine, double white.	10
best of the family,	15	DELPHINIUM, page 28.	10
variegata, showing a mixture of red and yellow,	-5		
and hardly worth culture; very late, and does	ļ	Ajacis hyacinthiflorum, /Double Dwarf Rocket,) mixed colors.	
best South,	10	elatior flore-pleno, (Tall Rocket,) large plant;	.5
Dwarf varieties mixed,	1 .	very showy,	5
Tall varieties mixed,	10	Consolida flore-pleno, Stock-flowered, Idou-	.,
Celosia pyramidalis coccinea, spikes large and		ble, branching; large, showy flowers, fine for	
showy; scarlet; 3 feet,	10	cutting; mixed colors,	5
Celosia spicata rosea, a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for		Consolida flore-pleno tricolor, double, striped,	
winter ornaments, if picked early; free-bloomer,	10	branching,	5
,	*	Consolida flore-pleno candelabrum, i foot in	
CENTAUREA, page 26.		height: peculiar habit: flowering late cardiopetalum, i8 inches: makes a good hedge,	IO
Cyanus, known as Bachelor's Button and Corn		imperiale, fine, compact plant, brilliant colors:	.5
Bottle, various colors mixed, depressa, blue, red center; large,	5	mixed,	In
depressa rosea, r.sy purple,	5	Bismarck, red striped: very excellent, in habit	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
moschata, (Dlue Sweet Sultan,)	5	between imperialis and candelabrum,	25
moschata alba, (White Sweet Sultan,)	5 1	DIDISCUS, page 28.	
moschata atropurpurea, (Purple Sw't Sultan,)	5	cœruleus, an annual, with sky blue flowers;	
suaveolens, (Yellow Sweet Sultan,)	5	feet in height,	10
All above kinds mixed,	5	DIANTHUS, page 20.	
Americana, very large flowers; lilac purple;		Chinensis, best double varieties mixed,	10
Americana alba alamandia amerikana amela	1 ->	imperialis, Double Imperial Pin't;) mixed	43.7
Americana alba, clear white; very large; novelty, Americana, white, lilae and purple, mixed,	10	colors,	10
	10	imperialis rubrus striatus, double, white,	
CENTRANTHUS, page 26.		striped with red,	10
macrosiphon, pale rose; 2 feet,	5	imperialis purpureus striatus, double, white.	
macrosiphon flore-albo, white,	5 !	striped with purple,	10



Dianthus imperialis flore-albo pl., donble;	1	Helianthus globosus fistulosus, the best of	
white,	10	the Sunflowers; very large; double; saffron-	
	10	yellow; globular form,	10
Heddewigii, large flower, three inches in diam-		green center when young; when old, perfectly	
eter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked		double flower; 5 to 8 feet in height,	16
and marbled,	io	New Mammoth Russian, single; very large,	.5
and the second second of the s	10	Common Single, usually grown for the seed;	
Heddewigii flpl. atropurpureus, large, dark		per lb. 60 cents,	5
red, double flowers, x	10	HUNNEMANNIA, page 32.	
laciniatus, flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed		fumariæfolia, herbaccons; yellow, tulip-shaped flowers,	
1 1	10		1.5
laciniatus flore-pleno, magnificem double flow-		KAULFUSSIA, page 32.	
ers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splen-		amelloides, light, bright blue, amelloides rosea, rose, with red center	5
371	50	amelloides atroviolacea, intense violet; the	_
Heddewigii diadematus flpl.,(Diadem Pink,)	10	richest color imaginable; new,	5
Of the most brilliant markings and dazzling		LEPTOSIPHON, page 32.	
	15	Mixed varieties,	5
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10	LINUM, page 32.	
3) . 1 . C . 1 . 1 . 1	15	grandiflorum rubrum, a beautiful half-hardy	
DOUBLE DAISY, page 29.		annual,	.5
	20	LOBELIA, page 33.	
ERYSIMUM, page 30.		cardinalis, our native Cardinal Flower; spikes	
Perowskianum, deep orange flowers,	5	of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat,	10
Arkansanum, sulphur yellow,	5	Queen Victoria, splendid large searlet flowers;	-
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, page 30.		dark leaves,	25
	5	hybrida grandiflora, large, dark blue flower, with white eye,	10
crocca, orange, darker in center,	5	gracilis rosca, rose-colored; new,	1<
crocea striata, flowers orange, striped with	5	gracilis crecta, of fine, compact growth,	10
	5	ramosa, branching; large, dark blue flowers,	••
crocea rosea, a new variety; face of petals light	- 1	Erinus marmorata, marbled, blue and white, Erinus compacta, deep, rich blue,	10
pink, and the back being darker, the effect is quite good,	2	Erinus compacta alba, new; white,	10
tenuifolia, flowers small, pale yellw, resembling	5	pumila grandiflora, a compact, erect little plant.	
	5	for pots or edgings,	10
dentata sulphurea, and E. dentata auranti- aca, two curions new varieties; each petal has	1	LUPINUS, page 33.	
its edge lapped over on itself, with a mark of deep-	1	affinis, blue and white; I foot,	
	5	Cruikshankii, blue, white and yellow: 3 feet Hartwegii, 2 feet: mixed colors,	-
EUPHORBIA, page 30.	-	hirsutissimus, hairy; 2 feet,	
marginata, a charming ornamental-leaved an		hybridus superbus, superb; purple, lilac and	
•	10	yellow: 2 feet,	3
EUTOCA, page 30.		let, white tip; spikes large,	(
	5	tricolor mutabilis, new; cream color, changing	
	5	to mottled purple,	
FENZLIA, page 31.		Mixed varieties,	-
dianthiflora, free-flowering little plant; flowers	1	LYCHNIS, page 33.	
reddish-Bilac, with crimson center, 2	25	Chalcedonica, bright scarlet; has a fine appearance when grown in masses; 2 feet,	
GAILLARDIA, page 31.		Chalcedonica carnea, flesh-colored; 2 feet, .	
picta, or Painted, brownish-red, bordered with		Chalcedonica flore-albo, white; 2 feet,	
yellow,	5	Haageana, very beantiful vermillion colored	
albo-marginata, red, bordered with white,	5	flowers; plant dwarf; 1 foot,	1
GILIA, page 31.		red, etc.: 1 foot,	: (
achillæfolia, mixed colors,	5	Sieboldii, new; large and superb; white; 1 foot,	:
capitata, mixed colors,	5	fulgens, very brilliant; 18 inches, grandiflora gigantea, new; flowers very large,	1
tricolor, mixed colors,	5	of various colors,	10
HELIANTHUS, page 31.	-	MALOPE, page 34.	
Californicus grandiflorus, flowers large and		grandiflora, large, purple flowers,	
double; orange; 5 feet,	3	grandiflora alba, pure white,	



MARIGOLD, page 34.	1	Mimulus hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno, a don-	
African Marigold, (Tagetes erecta,) Tall Or-	1	ble Minulus with flowers more double than	0.5
ange, double	5	those of any other variety, moschatus, (Musk Plant, C	25 10
Tail Sulphur, light yellow: double,	5	quinquevulnerus maximus, from best tamed	
Tall Quilled Orange, double,	5	varieties,	10
Tall Quilled Sulphur, light yellow; double, . All the above mixed,	5		
French Marigold, (Tagetes patula,) Tall Or-	-	MYOSOTIS, page 36.	
ange, double,	5	alpestris, blue; 6 inches,	10
Tall Brown, double; branelding; 18 inches,	5	alpestris, white; 6 inches, alpestris rosea, a new rose-colored variety of	4.,
Tall Striped, yellow and brown striped; 18		the Alpine Forget-me-not,	10
inches,	5	palustris, (Forget-me-not,) white and blue, .	10
Dwarf Sulphur, double,	5	Azorica, dark blue; new; 1 foot,	15
Striped Dwarf, double; yellow and brown,	5	Azorica var. cælestina, flowers sky-blue, and	
Dunnett's New Orange, very superior; new,	5	produced in great profusion,	15
Tall varieties mixed,	5	NEMOPHILA, page 36.	
Dwarf varieties mixed,	5	insignis, beautiful light blue,	5
Tagetes pulchra punctata, spotted; double,	5	insignis striata, white and blue striped,	5
Tagetes signata pumila, a beautiful plant, forming a globular, dense mass,	5	insignis marmorata, blue, edged with white,	5
	-	maculata, large, white, blotched with violet, atomaria, white; sported,	5
MARTYNIA, page 34.		atomaria oculata, very pretty light blue, with	.5
formosa, (fragrans,) purple; sweet-scented, lutea, vellow,	10	large, dark eye,	.5
	10	discoidalis elegans, rich, velvety maroon, bor-	
proboscidea, bhush flowers; seed-vessels, when	1	dered with white,	5
tender, used for pickles,	10	The above mixed,	5
All the above mixed,	10	NIEREMBERGIA, page 37.	
MEDICAGO, page 84.		gracilis, plant slender, very branching, spread-	
Snail, clover-like plant, with small, yellow flowers.	10	ing; line for baskets, pots, or the border,	10
Hedge-hog, like above, except seed-pod,	10	frutescens, taller, and of more erect liabit than	
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, page 35.		preceding, with flowers larger and more open, .	10
crystallinum, (Ice Plant,) prized for its singu-		NIGELLA, page 37.	
lar icy folinge,	5	Damascena, light blue; double; about 1 foot,.	5
tricolor, (Dew Plant,) pink, with purple center,	5	Damascena nana, dwarf; variety of colors; 6	
tricolor album, white,	5	inches,	5
glabrum, light yellow,	5	Hispanica, large-flowered; very fine; 6 inches, Fontanesiana, much like N. atropurpurca, but	5
MIGNONETTE, page 35.		blooms two weeks earlier,	5
Reseda odorata, (Sweet Mignonette,) a well-			
known, fragrant, little, hardy annual; per oz.	-	NOLANA, page 37.	
grandiflora ameliorata, a large variety of Mign-	5	atriplicifolia, blue, white and yellow, grandiflora, large; variety of colors,	5
onette, reddish tinge to flowers,	5	grandiflora alba,	5
Parson's New White, a robust Mignonette;		paradoxa violacca, violet, with white center, .	5
flowers larger and showing more white than the		CENOTHEDA page 98	
common sort,	10	CENOTHERA, page 38. Veitchii, a pretty, half-hardy annual; flowers yel-	
MIRABILIS, page 35.		low, with a red spot at the base of each petal;	
Marvel of Peru, (Mirabilis Jalapa, echamois,		1 foot,	5
crimson, lilac, lilac striped with white, tricolor,		acaulis alba, a very dwarf or rather stemless	
red striped with white, violet, white, yellow, yels low and red; each color,	10	plant, the leaves lying close to the ground;	
All the above mixed,	10	flowers snowy white, about four inches across. Grow plants in frame or seed-bed, and set about	
foliis-variegatis, flowers of a variety of colors;		six inches apart,	10
leaves light green, faintly marbled	10	Lamarckiana grandiflora, one of the most	
longiflora, white, exceedingly sweet-scented;		showy of the genus; flowers yellow, 4 inches	
flower tube 3 or 4 inches long, longiflora violacea, same as above, but violet,	10	in diameter; plant grows 4 feet in height,	5
color,	10	OBELISCARIA, page 38.	
		pulcherrima, ray flowers rich velvety crimson,	
MIMULUS, page 36.	, 1	edged with yellow,	3
roseus pallidus, new and very fine, cupreus, beautiful, orange and crimson,	10	OXYURA, page 38.	
hybridus tigrinus, as beautifully spotted as the		chrysanthemoides, a hardy annual, about 18	
linest Calceolarias,	10	inches in height, a beautiful flower,	5
hybridus tigrinus bruneus, stems and leaves		PALAFOXIA, page 38.	
dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dot-		Hookeriana, a very fine new annual, of a dwarf,	
ted flowers,	10	branching habit, ,	5.
cardinans, nine scanet,	107		3



PANSY, page 39.		Phlox, Violet Queen, violet, with a large white	
King of the Blacks, almost coal black, coming		eye, very large,	10
true from seed,	15	Scarlet Fringed,	10
Sky Blue, with lovely new shades of light and		All varieties mixed	10
nearly sky blue,	15	flowers unusually large, round, and of great sub-	
the fancy Geraniums,	20	stance. This we may call a perfect Phlox,	25
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red,	15	POPPY, page 41.	
Pure Yellow, generally true to color,	15	Ranunculus-flowered, small, double, various	
White, sometimes slightly marked with purple,	15	colors,	5
Striped and Mottled, extra, and very showy, .	20	Murselli, mixed colors, very showy, double,	5
Yellow Margined, beautiful color, with margin		Carnation, double, mixed colors,	5
or belt of yellow,	50	Pæony-flowered, large flowers, very double,	
Marbled Purple, new colors,	15	mixed colors,	5
Mahogany-colored, a very fine variety, Cliveden Purple, very rielt, deep purple,	15	somniferum, (Opium Poppy,) true, single.	
Emperor William, a new variety from Ger-		per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, somniferum fl. pl., (Double Opium Poppy,)	5
many; fine, large flower, ultramarine-blue with		splendid large flowers; mixed colors,	5
purple-violet eye,	25		.,
Odier, or Large-Eyed, dark spots on each petal,		PORTULACA, page 42.	
and large eyes,	25	alba striata, white, striped with rose and red, caryophylloides, rose, striped with deep car-	.5
Mixed seed of above sorts,	15	mine,	5
PERILLA, page 39.		New Rose, fine rose color	5
Nankinensis, an ornamental-leaved, hulf-hardy		Thellussonii, fine crimson,	5
annual; leaves deep mulberry,	5	splendens, rosy purple,	5
PETUNIA, page 40.		aurea, straw-colored,	5
hybrida grandiflora Kermesina,	25	aurea vera, deep, golden yellow,	5
grandiflora maculata, splendid spotted,	25	aurea striata, sulplum yellow, striped with gold, Fine mixed,	5
grandiflora venosa, variety of colors, beauti-		Double Rose-flowered, a perfectly double vari-	5
fully veined	25	ety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and	
rose, white throat,	25	of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. First	
grandiflora marginata, large flowers, bordered	~5	quality, mixed colors,	20
and weined with green,	25	Double Rose-flowered, seven different colors—	
grandiflora violacea, one of the noblest of the		crimson, rosy purple, rose, white, rose striped	
large-flowered Petunias, and of a rich viotet, .	25	with carmine, grange, yellow—each color,	25
Choicest mixed, from show flowers,	25	RICINUS, page 42.	
Vick's New Fringed, a new strain, with fringed		macrocarpus, whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 fee.	*0
and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming musually true to seed. Packet, 50 seeds	2.	purpureus, purple, magnificent: 6 feet, Borboniensis, beautiful, splendid large leaves;	10
Double. The seed I offer is the best to be ob-	25	ro feet,	10
tained, I think. The double Petunia bears no	1	sanguineus, blood red stalks, scarlet fruit, one	117
seed, and but little pollen. Packet of 50 seeds,	25	of the best; 5 feet,	10
Countess of Ellesmere, dark rose, with fine	_	Africanus hybridus, new and fine, stalk and	
white throat,	10	fruit rose; 6 feet,	10
Blotched and Striped,	10	giganteus, new, large, fine and showy: 6 feet, .	10
Fine mixed,	10	New species from the Phillippines, gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet,	
PHACELIA, page 40.		nanus microcarpus, dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in	15
congesta, light blue,	5	height; fine for outside groups,	10
tanacetifolia alba, white,	5	communis, (Palma Christi,) common Custor	
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, page 41.	- [Oil Bean,	5
Deep Blood Purple,	10	SALPIGLOSSIS, page 43.	
Brilliant Scarlet,	10	coccinea, splendid scarlet,	10
Phloxes, but really a fine purple,	10	azurea grandiflora, large, blue,	10
rosea, beautiful rose color,	io	purpurea, purple,	10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct		sulphurea, yellow,	10
white eye,	10	atrococcinea, deep scarlet, beautifully spotted, . Mixed colors, extra, from selected seed,	10
Leopoldii, splendid deep pink, with white eye,	10	Dwarf, finest mixed colors,	10
Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,	10		. 7.0
Radowitzii Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white,		SALVIA, page 48.	
Radowitzii violacea, violet, striped with white,	10	Rœmeriana, scarlet, beautiful, punicea nana, scarlet, dwarf, spiendid, tender:	10
flore-albo, pure white,	10	18 inches	10
flore-albo oculata, pure white with purple eye,	10	coccinea, scarlet, small, but good,	10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new, .	10	coccinea splendens, scarlet, large and allowy,	10
variabilis, violet and lilac,	10	bicolor, blue and white,	10
Isabellina, new : light_dull vellow	10	splendens true: large scarlet	25



SANVITALIA, page 43. procumbens flore-pleno, a beautiful, low plant,		Stock, Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower, dwarf habit. Set	
creeping, with bright, double, yellow flowers.		only six niches apart. Mixed colors,	20
fine for pots, baskets, etc.,	10	Early Autumn-flowering, commences flower-	
SAPONARIA, page 43.		big in the intuinn, and if removed to the house	
calabrica, rich, deep pink,	5	will bloom during the winter; mixed colors,	25
alba, white,	5	New Hybrid, the folinge between rough and Wallflower-leaved, flowers large and splendid,	
SCABIOSA, page 44.		mixed colors,	20
Dark purple, brick color, dark purple and white,		semperflorens, or Perpetual-flowering, dwarf,	
lilae and purple, lil.ce, white, each color,	5	free-bloomer, but late in the senson,	20
All colors mixed,	5	Large-flowering Dark Blood Red, Wall-	
Dwarf, mixed colors,	5	flower-leaved, new,	20
stellata, story seed vessels; excellent for win-		TROPÆOLUM MINUS, page 46.	
ter bonquets,	5	Dark Crimson,	10
nana flpl. var., double, dw.rf Scobiosa. Variety of colos, and a free bloomer,		Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with	
	5	maroon,	10
SCHIZANTHUS, page 44.	1	Dwarf Spotted, yellow, spotted with crimson, . Tom Thumb Beauty, orange and vermilion, .	10
grandiflorus oculatus, various shades, fixe, blue center, new,	-	Tom Thumb Yellow,	10
pinnatus, rose and purple, very pretty,	5 5	Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet,	10
retusus, scarlet, rose and orange,	5	Tom Thumb Rose, a new color in Nasturtions;	
retusus albus, white and yellow,	5	babit similar to Scarlet Tom Thumb,	10
Grahami, deep rose,	5	King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark bluish	
papillionaceus, delicately spotted and laced with		green; flowers brilliant scarlet,	15
purple and yellow, shading to orange and crimson. Above varieties mixed,	5	King Theodore, flowers very dark	15
	5		10
SENSITIVE PLANT, page 44.		VERBENA, page 46.	
Mimosa pudica, a tender, sensitive annual	5	hybrida, choice seed, saved only from the most be:outiful named flowers,	20
SPRAGUEA, page 45.		Striped, excellent flowers, with broad Carnation	20
umbellata, a pink flower, in umbels; will dry		hke stripes. Inclined to sport	25
and keep like Everlastings,	75	Scarlet, all the brightest scarlet sorts, generally	
STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, page 45.		coming quite true,	25
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, a plant of		Montana, a hardy Verbena from the Rocky	
dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of		Mountains, that bears our winters well. Flow- ers bright rose, changing to blac,	20
very large double flowers; idl colors mixed,	20		20
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-		VINCA, page 46.	
color, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light		rosea, rose, 2 feet	10
brown, dark brown, brick red, aurora color, cha-		rosea nova spec. pure white,	10
mois, canary yellow, ash color, etc., each color,	20	WHITLAVIA, page 47.	
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red,		grandiflora, hardy annual, to inches high, violet-	
the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new,		blue, bell-shaped flowers,	5
and a great acquisition in color,	20 1	grandiflora alba, similar to above, but white, .	5
Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf, a plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of		gloxinoides, an elegant variety of the stane	
large flowers, many choice colors mixed,	25	habit as W. grandiflera, but larger flowers:	
New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial		tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light	
Blue, new and excellent color,	30	blue,	5
Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety, very free	-	ZINNIA, page 47.	
bloomer, inixed colors,	80	Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed,	10
Branching German, pretty large growth, habit of plant branching, spikes of flowers mamerous,	1	Eight separate colors—scarlet, yellow, orange,	5 ibi
long and rather loose, mixed colors,	20	Pure white,	10
O			





Nothing can excel the beautiful natural drapery of the Climbers. In the hands of the tasteful gardener they are almost invaluable, transforming an unsightly fence or out-house into an object of real beauty. For arbors, verandahs, etc., all know their value. As the annual Climbers come to perfection in a few weeks they are just the things to cover in a hurry any unsightly spot.

CALAMPELIS, page 48.	Ipomæa, Quamoclit, (Cypress Vine,) tender	
scabra, (Eccremocarpus scaber,) a very beauti-	climber; flowers small but elegant and striking;	
ful climber, foliage very pretty, flowers bright	folinge beautiful; mixed colors,	10
orange, and produced in racemes; blooms pro-	Scarlet, white, rose, each color,	1
fusely the latter part of the season, 10	LOASA, page 50.	
CARDIOSPERMUM, page 48.	nitida, yellowish, light green leaves,	
Holicacobum	lateritia, large, dark red flowers in abundance, .	1
	Herbertii, fine scarlet,	1 (
COBŒA, page 49.	MAURANDYA, page 51.	
scandens,	Barclayana, blue and white,	10
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR, page 49.	Barclayana purpurea grandiflora, dark blue,	10
White,	Barclayana Scarlet, manye,	16
White and violet striped	Finest mixed,	I
White striped with blue,	PEAS, FLOWERING, page 51.	
Dark blue,	Scarlet Winged, beautiful, small flowers; low	
Rose,	Voltage Winged game believe Sheel Winged	10
Lilac,	Yellow Winged, same habit as Scarlet Winged,	10
Violet striped, 5	Sweet, Scarlet Invincible, a beautiful new deep scarlet variety; lb. \$1.50; oz. 15 cents,	
Michauxii, fine striped,	Scarlet, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	10
	Scarlet, striped with White, per lb. \$1.50;	- 11
tricolor, new and fine, three-colored,	per oz. 15 cents,	10
All the above mixed, 5	Painted Lady, rose and white; per lb. \$1.50;	
DOLICHOS, page 49.	per oz. 15 cents	10
	Blue Edged, white and pink, edged with blue;	
Lablab, (Hyacinth Bean,) a fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers,	per lb. \$2.30; per oz. 20 cents,	T
allows a service of the first	White, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	10
spec. giganteus, large, free grower,	Black, very dark, brownish purple; per lb.\$1.50;	
	per oz. 15 cents,	10
GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS, page 50.	Black, with light Blue, brownish purple and	
Bryonopsis laciniosa, foliage elegant; fruit	light blue; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	I <
scarlet, striped with white, 10 Hercules' Club, large, long, club-shaped, 10	All colors mixed, per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents,	5
Compliant Tames 11	THUNBERGIA, page 51.	
Pear-formed, yellow and green, striped with	Bakeri, pure white, very fine,	1.5
cream,	alata, yellow or buff, with dark eye	15
Gooseberry, small, bright green, 10	alata unicolor, yellow,	1 5
Striped Apple, small, yellow, beautifully striped, 10	aurantiaca, bright orange, with dark eye,	1.5
Egg-formed, like the fruit of White Egg Plant, 10	aurantiaca unicolor, bright orange	15
Orange, the well known Mock Orange 10	Above mixed,	15
Calabash, the old-fushioned Dipper Gonrd, 10	TROPÆOLUM, page 52.	
Momordica Balsamina, orange and red 10	majus, atropurpureum, dark crimson,	IC
Tricosanthes Colubrina, true Serpent Gonrd,	coccineum, scarlet,	10
striped like a scrpent, changing to carmine, . 10	Dunnett's Orange, dark orange,	10
Cucurbita leucantha longissima, 10	Edward Otto, splendid bronze, sifky and glit-	
Echinocistis lobata, very strong, free growing climber, with Ivy-like leaf, and small fruit, 20		10
Change diagrams Thanks 12	Scheuerianum coccineum, scarlet, striped,	
Cucumis dipsaceus, Tensel-like, yellow, 10	Schulzii, brilliant scarlet,	10
IPOMŒA, page 50.	luteum, yellow,	10
limbata elegantissima, large, Convolvulus-like	Common mixed; the green seed pods used for	
blossoms, of a rich, mazarine blue, with a con-	pickles; per oz. 15 cents,	
spicuous white margin or belt, 10	peregrinum, (Canary Flower,)	1
grandiflora superba, fine large flowers, sky-	Lobbianum, mixed varieties,	20
blue, with broad border of white, 10	Caroline Smith, spotted,	45
Bona Nox, (Good Night, or Evening Glory,)	Lilli Smith, orange scarlet,	25
flowers large, white,	Napoleon III, yellow, striped with vermilion,	25
11 1 0	Giant of Battles, brilliant carmine,	25
small, scarlet flowers, 10	Queen Victoria, vermilion, scarlet striped,	25



The Everlastings have no moisture in their petals, consequently never wilt or decay, but will keep their form as long as a piece of straw. Secured from dust, they retain both color and form for years, and are valuable for winter ornaments.

ACROCLINIUM, page 53.	STATICE, page 55.
roseum, hright rose color,	Bonducella, annual; golden yellow flowers;
roseum album, pure white,	5 foot,
Both colors mixed,	5 Besseriana rosea, perennial; small rose color-
AMMOBIUM, page 53.	ed flowers; very prefly,
alatum, white; hardy; 2 feet,	incana hybrida nana, perennial; mixed colors, p
GOMPHRENA, page 54.	latifolia, perennial; one of the best,
globosa, (Globe Amaranth,) alba, pure white,	sinuata, beautiful annual; blue flowers; I foot, I
globosa carnea, flesh-colored,	Thousnii, dwarf annual; free flowering, flowers
globosa rubra, dark purplish crimson,	in spikes,
globosa striata, pink and white striped, aurea superba, orange; large and fine. Pick	ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, page 56.
1 C 1 1 1 1	Agrostis nebulosa, the most elegant of Ornamen-
	14 Offisses; the and feathery; deficite, 16
HELICHRYSUM, page 54.	Steveni, beautiful light panieles
monstrosum, large, showy flowers; variety of	with silky hairs; hardy perennial, 2
	Arundo Donax variegatis aureus, perennial:
Po 11 Po 3 1	strong stem, with golden yellow striped leaves,
	6 feet high,
	Avena sterilis, (Animated Oat,) 30 inches high, 10
	Briza maxima, an elegant Shaking Grass, one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly
bracteatum, bright yellow; 18 inches, minimum, dwarf; both flowers and buds excel-	hardy; sow in the open ground any time in the
lent for wreaths, etc.; various colors, 1	spring: r foot,
nanum atrosanguineum, brilliam crimson;	geniculata, small, flowers freely, and is always
new; r foot,	desirable; 8 inches,
brachyrrhinchum, dwarf; 6 inches	minor, small and pretty, sow early; 6 inches, . compacta, an erect, compact variety of Quak-
HELIPTERUM, page 54.	ing Grass,
Sanfordi, one of the choicest Everlastings; a foot	Brizopyrum siculum, dwarf, with shining green
in height; flowers small, rich, yellow, t	
corymbiflorum, clusters of white, star-like	Bromus brizæformis, a very fine Grass with ele-
flowers,	gant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second sum-
RHODANTHE, page 51.	mer, something like Briza maxima; 1 foot, .
Manglesii, fine for house culture, but delicate	Chloris radiata, small growth and tassel-like,
for out-door; often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden,	hardy; may be sown in the garden; I foot, Io
maculata, more hardy and robust than E. Man-	June Could Strong Could Strong Country And Market,
glesii: rosy purple,	dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes
maculata alba, pure white, yellow disc, 1	
atrosanguinea, flowers dark purple and violet, 2	a Northern climate, being quite hardy. Plants
WAITZIA, page 55.	25 cents each; seeds,
aurea, new; fine yellow,	Coix Lachryma, (Job's Tears,) grows about two
grandiflora, new; flowers large, golden yellow, 2	feet, broad, corn-like leaves,
XERANTHEMUM, page 55.	grass, flowers second season, not hardy here, . Ic
Large Purple-flowered, the largest-flowered,	Hordeum jubatum, (Squirrel Tail Grass,) finc,
very double and fine,	Isolepis gracilis, perenmal; very graceful, fine
cœruleum, donble; light blue,	
cœruleum compactum, very compact, round-	Lagurus ovatus, dwarf; showy heads; called
headed plant; dwarf,	Panicum sulcatum paraminla vary dogoration
Margad and an	with palm shaped foliage,
	Pennisetum longistylum, a very graceful grass,
GYPSOPHILA, page 55.	growing 18 inches,
clegans, hardy annual; white; 6 inches, i muralis, hardy annual; rose colored flowers.	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I
1	grass, flowering the second season 13 Trycholæna rosea, a very beautiful rose tinted
	o grass; 2 feet



The PERENNIALS that are found in this Department do not flower until the second year. As will be seen by the names below, it contains some of our oldest and best flowers, like the Canterbury Bell, Hollyhock, &c. These Perennials, many of them, though wonders of beauty when in bloom, flower only for a limited period, and therefore should be planted a little in the background. They will not answer for a bed on the lawn, which should make a show of flowers all through the summer.

ADONIS, page 58 vernalis, a bandsome perennial border plant. ALYSSUM, page 58. Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double, strong grower, lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, lied, lucida ft, pl., very double and perfect. in corrulations, like a varieties, like darieties, locally large, strong grower, lucida ft, pl., very double and perfect. in corrulation, like darieties, locally large, strong grower, lucida ft, pl., very double and perfect. in corrulations, like darieties, locally large, strong grower, lucida ft, pl., very double and perfect. in corrulations, like darieties, locally large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, locally large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, lowers winked, locally large, locally large, locally large, lowers, large, blue; plant a feet in height, lowers, large, lowers winked, locally large, lowers, large, lowers, large,	ADLUMIA, page 57. cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vinc, and sometimes		Digitalis, lanata, white and brown; 2 feet, gloxinæflora, new; beantifully spotted; 4 feet, Nevadensis, red, purple spots; 3 feet,	5
ALYSSUM, page 58. saxatile compactum, golden yellow flowers, compact, free growing; 18 inclos high, 10 AQUILEGIA, page 58. Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double,	called Wood Fringe,	10	ferruginea gigantea, tall and fine	5
ALYSUM, Page 58. Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double, some compacting colors scarlet and yellow, incida, light blue, large, strong grower, incided, light blue, large, strong grower, incident light large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, incident large, split large, split large, incident large, split l	vernalis, a handsome perennial border plant, .	5		3
saxatile compactum, golden yellow flowers, compact, free growing; 18 inches high, 10 AQUILEGIA, page 58. Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double, 10 Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, 10 Lucida, light bline, large, strong grower, 10 Lucida, light bline large, strong grower, 10 Lucida, light bline and white mixed, 10 Lucida, light bline and white mixed, 10 Lucida, light bline, large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double White, 10 Lucida, light bline, large, light and white flowers, 10 Lucida, large, star-like, bline and white flowers, 10 Lucida, light bline and white flowers, 10 Lucida, large, star-like, bline and white flowers, 10 Lucida, light bline and white flowers, 10 Lucida, li	ALYSSUM, page 58.	ł		
AQUILEGIA, page 58 Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double, Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, to lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, didical flught blue, are strong flught blue, large, strong grower, didical flught blue, are strong flught blue, and white flowers, a large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, Double Rose, did flught blue, and white flowers, a large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, a large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, a large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue strained, did flught blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, a foot, blue and white flowers,	saxatile compactum, golden yellow flowers.	10	coronarium flore albo, white,	5
Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes: double, Skinner; very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, to lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, to cerulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, to cerulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, to desired, each, t				
skripes; double, Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, loudida fl. pl., very double and perfect, cerulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, mixed varieties, lowers large, sky blue and white, lowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, lowers, looked blue; looked b				
Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, to lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, 16 lucida fi. pl., very double and perfect, 16 cerulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, 25 Mixed varieties, 26 CAMPANULA, page 58. Carpatica, blue and white mixed, 26 Medium, (Canterbury Bell.) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, 26 Mouble Rose, 26 Double Rose, 27 Double Rose, 27 Double Bille, 27 Double Bille, 38 Double White, 39 Double White, 39 Double Varieties mixed, 39 Gardiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, 1 foot, 39 Carnation, German seed from named flowers, 27 DIANTHUS, page 59. Carnation, German seed from named flowers, 27 Dictote, German seed, from mamed flowers only, 28 Lixalian seed, saved from prize flowers only, 29 Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 39 Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 30 DELPHINIUM, page 60 formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 30 formosum coelestinum, 30	the state of the s	10		10
lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, locarulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white. Mixed varieties. **CAMPANULA*, page 58.** **Carpatica*, blue and white mixed, hlue, plant 2 feet in height, blue; plant 2 feet in height, blue; plant 2 feet in height, howers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, blue and white, howers, house plant 2 feet in height, blue and white flowers, house, house plant 2 feet in height had been tiffeld by a feet and beautiful variety, blue arieties mixed, house, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, foot, houses, with white ground, house, chrom named flowers, extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, flooticest, with white ground, house, corresponding some prize flowers only, italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, halian seed, saved from prize flowers only, flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, house of Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, house of Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, nixed, New varieties mixed, house of Carman seed, from named flowers, extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, house house house house house house house, house house house, house house, house house,				=
Camulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, Mixed varieties, CAMPANULA, page 58. Carpatica, blue and white mixed, blue; plant a feet in height, White, Rose, Double Rose, Double Bline, Double White, Double White, Single varieties mixed, grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, foot, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Picotee, German seed from named flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors. DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, formosum cedestinum, new; celestial blue; inflowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, Sex page 61. Purple, very hardy, free-flowering perennial, 10 Burnatica, orange, Beyrichi, scarlet, 10 Beyric				
Mixed varieties, 10 CAMPANULA, page 58. Carpatica, blue and white mixed, 10 Medium, (Canterbury Bell.) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, 10 Nhite, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double Bine, 10 Double Bine, 10 Double White, 10 Double White, 10 Double varieties mixed, 10 PAPVER, page 62 Draceam, perla, orange scarlet, 10 December, 10 Double varieties mixed, 10 Double var	lucida fl. pl., very double and perfect,	10		
CAMPANULA, page 58. Carpatica, blue and white mixed, blue; plant 2 feet in height, blue and white flowers, a new and beantiful variety, bouble bline, blue and white flowers, arrefites mixed, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, 1 foot, blue and seed from named flowers, brink, hest double, mixed colors, brink, hest double, mixed colors, blue, with white ground, brink hest double, mixed colors, brink, hest double, mixed colors, brink, best double, mixed colors, brink, brink, brink, brink, best double, mi	cœrulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white,	25		10
Carpatica, blue and white mixed, blue; plant 2 feet in height, White, Rose, Double Rose, Double Bine, Double White, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Sort and in mountains; Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Picote, German seed from named flowers, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, DELPHINIUM, page 60. Cornosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, formosum celestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new; Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, Serial in height, 10 Loutweinii, cannary yellow, LINUM, page 62. perenne album, white, perenne roseum, beautiful rose colored, luteum, yellow, Narbonense, splendid, lute	Mixed varieties,	10	IPOMOPSIS, page 61.	
Carpatica, blue and white mixed, Medium, (Canterbury Bell.) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, White, Rose, Double Rose, Double Blue, Double White, Double White, Double White, Double Liliac, calycanthema, a new and beautiful variety, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, Leutweinii, new; splendid scarlet, Seprandiflorus, like, Double Varieties, PENTSTEMON, page 62. Wrightii, splendid scarlet, Seprandiflorus, like, Marbonense, fleet, Varieties, very large, red; 3 feet, Surateatum, scarlet; 3 feet, Suratea	CAMPANULA, page 58.	1		5
Medium, (Canterbury Bell,) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, White, Rose, Double Rose, Double Rose, Double Bline, Double White, 10 Bouble White, 10 Bouble Vilian, Single varieties mixed, Double White, grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, 1 foot, DIANTHUS, page 59. Carnation, German seed from named flowers, Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10 flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; mative of Californian mountains; new, Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, Tosca, new; fine, currerata, new, LINUM, page 62. perenne album, white, 16 perenne ablum, white, 16 perenne roscum, calentiful rose colored, 10 luteum, yellow, Narbonense, splendid rose colored, 10 luteum, yellow, Narbonense, splendid, 10 Narbonense, splendid, 10 Narbonense, splendid searlet, 20 bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet, 10 corientale, very large, red; 3 feet, 10 cordifolius, scarlet; fine for conservatory, 20 gentiancides coccinea, splendid scarlet, 20 gentiancides coccinea, splendid scarlet,		10		- 5
white, white, 10 Rose, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double Blue, 10 Double Blue, 10 Double White, 10 Double White, 10 Double White, 10 Double Varieties mixed, 10 Double varieties, 10 Double varieties mixed, 10 Double varieties mixed, 10 Double varieties,				5
Rose, 10 Double Rose, 10 Double Bline, 10 Double White, 10 Double Lilac, 10 Double Lilac, 10 Bouble Lilac, 10 Bouble varieties mixed, 10 Bouble varieties mixed, 10 grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid scarlet, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid sc	blue; plant 2 fect in height,	10		5
Double Rose, 10 Double Blue, 10 Double White, 10 Double Lilac, 10 ealycanthema, a new and beantiful variety, 50 Single varieties mixed, 10 grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, 10 Carnation, German seed from named flowers, 10 Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, 10 Choicest, with white ground, 10 Choicest, with white ground, 10 Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, 11 Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 10 Formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10 formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blue; 10 flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 10 DIGITALIS, page 60 purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 50 premne, blue, perenne album, white, 10 perenne roseum, beautiful rose colored, 11 perenne album, white, 10 perenne, blue, perenne, blue, perenne album, white, 10 perenne album, white, 10 perenne roseum, beautiful rose colored, 11 callymus, plage 62 perenne, blue, perenne, blue, perenne album, white, 10 luteum, yellow, Narbonense, splendid, 10 PAPVER, page 62 bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet, 10 croceum, orange; 1 foot, 10 crientale, very large, red; 3 feet, 10 croceum, orange; 1 foot, 10 crientale, very large, red; 3 feet, 10 croceum, orange; 1 foot, 11 croceum, orange; 1 foot, 12 croc		10		
Double Blne, Double White, Double Vhite, Double Lilac, ealycanthema, a new and beautiful variety, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Brandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, 1 foot, DIANTHUS, page 59. Carnation, German seed from named flowers, Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with white ground, Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, formosum celestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 50 DELPHINIUM, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 51 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 52 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 51 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 52 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 52 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 52 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 52 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 53 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mamed flowers, 26 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 55 DELPHINIUA, page 63. auricula, fine mamed flowers, 56 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 57 DIAMATER, page 62. perenne abum, beatifitety, 56 Departme abum, beatifity, 56 Dateum, perenne obsended, 56 PAPAV		1	•	~
Double White, Double Lilac, Calycanthema, a new and beautiful variety, Single varieties mixed, Double varieties mixed, Grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, 1 foot, Carnation, German seed from named flowers, Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Fink, hest double, mixed colors. DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains: new, Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, prenne album, white, ne perenne roseum, beautiful variety, 50 tuteum, yellow, Narbonense, splendid, PAPAVER, page 62. bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, croceum, orange; 1 foot, orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, orientale; 3 feet, or		- 1		
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calycanthema, a new and beantiful variety, 50 Single varieties mixed, 10 Double varieties mixed, 10 Bouble varieties mixed, 10 grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, 10 Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, 1 foot, 10 foo				
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Double varieties mixed, grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers, Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, 1 foot, DIANTHUS, page 59. Carnation, German seed from named flowers, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, formosum celestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long, nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, Death and white flowers, included with the correction, or ange; 1 foot, croceum, orange; 1 foot, crocleum, orange is det, croceum, orange is det, croceum, orange is det, croceum, orange is det,		- 1		
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Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Beil; dwarf, 1 foot,	grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white			10
carnation, German seed from named flowers only. Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Choicest, with white		10	croceum, orange: 1 foot	
howers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwart, 1 foot,		1		10
DIANTHUS, page 59. Carnation, German seed from named flowers, 25 Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, 50 Choicest, with yellow ground, 50 Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 25 DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blne; 10 flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 10 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5				10
Carnation, German seed from named flowers, Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Choicest, with yellow ground, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, PEAS, PERENNIAL, page 63. Lathyrus latifolius, red, latifolius roseus, rose-colored, latifolius roseus, rose-colored, latifolius roseus, rose-colored, latifolius roseus, rose-colored, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius, round leaves; prime; protundifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius roseus, rose-colored, latifolius, round leaves; purple, latifolius roseus, rose-colored		20	PENTSTEMON, page 62.	
Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Choicest, with white ground, Schoicest, with yellow ground, Spicotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, Spink, hest double, mixed colors, Spinkelit, Sp				15
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Choicest, with yellow ground,				25
Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 25 DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10 formosum coelestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 10 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5				_
Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 25 DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10 formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blue; 10 flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 10 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5				
Pink, hest double, mixed colors, 25 DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10 formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blue; 10 flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 5 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5 PEAS, PERENNIAL, page 63. Lathyrus latifolius, red, 12 latifolius albus, white, 12 latifolius roseus, rose-colored, 12 grandiflorus splendens, large-flowered; showy 25 rotundifolius, round leaves; purple, 25 Mixed varieties, 15 PRIMULA, page 63. auricula, fine mixed, 25 auricula, from named flowers, 56 elatior, (Polyanthus,) 16				
DELPHINIUM, page 60. formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye, 10. formosum coelestinum, new; celestial blue; 10. flowers large, spikes long, 10. nudicaule, a beautiful bright searlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10. Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 10. DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 10.				15
formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye,	DELPHINIUM page 60			
formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blue; 10 flowers large, spikes long, 10 nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, 10 Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed, 15 DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 15		10		
flowers large, spikes long,			latifolius roceus roceusobred	
nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new,				
tive of Californian mountains; new,				
Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, New varieties mixed,	tive of Californian mountains; new,	10		
DIGITALIS, page 60. purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5 elatior, (Polyanthus,)				
DIGITALIS, page 60. auricula, from named flowers, 5c elatior, (Polyanthus,)		5		2.5
purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, 5 elatior, (Polyanthus,)	DIGITALIS, page 60.			
purpurea alba, white; 3 feet, 5 vulgaris, common wild English Primrose, 10	purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet,	5	elatior, (Polyanthus,)	
	purpurea alba, white; 3 feet,		vulgaris, common wild English Primrose,	10



TOTANIA

PYRETHRUM, page 63.	
hybrida, double varieties mixed,	25
Parthenium flore-pleno, the double Feverlew, parthenifolium aureum, Golden Feather,	10
prized for its yellow foliage,	10
ROCKET, page 64.	
Sweet Purple,	5
Sweet White,	5
STOCK, page 64.	
Brompton, Violet, dwarf habit; new, beautiful,	25
White,	25
Carmine, the largest-flowering and most beauti-	
ful of the winter Brompton Stocks,	35
Best mixed colors,	25
Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual,	25
Tree Giant Cape Winter,	25
SWEET WILLIAM, page 64.	
Perfection,	10
Common Double,	10
Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture,	10

VALEKIANA, page on.	
eoccinea, fine scarlet,	5
rubra, red,	5
alba, white,	5
WALLFLOWER, page 65. Fine mixed colors: double,	20-
DICTAMNUS, page 65.	
Fraxinella, seedling plants, 30 cents; seeds,	15
	

HARDY CLIMBERS.

The following are Perennial Climbers, and all useful for covering Arbors, Porches, etc. They are hardy and hard-wooded. Seeds, 10 cents; plants, 50 cents.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.

Bignonia radicans, Trumpet-Vine.

Celastrus scandens, climbing Bitter-Sweet.

Clematis flammula, European Sweet, white.

Clematis Vitalba, Virgin's Bower, white.



For Suggestions on Greenhouse Culture, see page 66 of Flower and Vegetable Garden. Abutilon, finest varieties mixed, Cuphea platycentra, Cigar, or Fire Cracker plant, 25 Boston Smilax, Myrsiphyllum asparagoides,) the most popular plant now known for decorative purposes; fine climber, furnishing yards of Choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts, packet of 5 glossy green trimming, 25 50 Calceolaria hybrida tigrina, spotted; seeds Apple-scented, saved from the best collection in Europe, . . . Gloxinia hybrida, best quality, choice flowers, hybrida tigrica nana, six or eight inches in from Benary's choice collection, height, and of very compact habit, hybrida erecta, fine variety; upright flowers, . 50 hybrida grandiflora, very large, superb flowers, 50 Heliotrope, best mixed. 15 James' International Prize, saved from the Hibiscus immutabilis, rosy flowers; 3 feet, . . 10 choicest varieties only, 50 coccinea, scarlet; 3 feet, Campanula Vidalis, white: very showy, . . . Humea elegans, a beautiful ornamental biennial, 25 Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation, 4 feet high, with graceful dark flowers, choicest Italian seed, 50 Lantana, finest mixed. 15 Mandevilla suaveolens, ornamental climber, . . Centaurea gymnocarpa, desirable for its delicately cut and graceful white foliage, Nerium Oleander, common Oleander, eandidissima, an effective white-leaved bedding Passion Flower, several choice varieties, desirable for green-house culture, 25 Chrysanthemum Indicum, finest double, . Passiflora corulea, the most hardy of the Passion Pompon, or Dwarf, splendid; seeds from Flowers. choicest named flowers, Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose.) fim-25 briata rubra, red; extra, Cineraria hybrida, of first quality; most perfect, 25 hybrida, New Dwarf, of compact growth, . . 25 fimbriata alba, white; extra, maritima, white foliaged plant, similar to the fimbriata striata, new; white, fringed, striped 10 Clianthus Dampieri, magnificent green-house fimbriata erecta superba, new; fine variety, shrnbby climber, fine foliage and clusters of brilfimbriata erecta superba albo-violascens, liant scarlet flowers. Finely adapted for outpure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet door culture in the Southern States, as it delights with red border; habit very fine; free bloomer, in great heat and a light, sandy soil. In Cali-Above varieties mixed, Fern-leaved, very pretty fern-like foliage, . . . fornia it grows most luxuriantly in the dry season. We keep it in the honse in the winter, and flore-pleno, a large per centage of the flowers perput it out in the spring, feetly double, and good colors, Dampieri, new varieties mixed, Solanum ciliatum, very fine; red-fruited, fruit hanging on the plant a long time, Convolvulus mauritanieus, desirable for hang-Tropæolum pentaphyllum, ing baskets, bearing many lavender blue flowers,



TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

The Tender or Summer Bulbs, in all places subject to winter frosts, must be planted in the spring. In August or September they are in perfection. Before hard frost the Bulbs must be taken up and stored away in some place secure from frost until spring. We need say nothing more of the great beauty of this class of Bulbs than merely to mention the fact that the *Gladiolus*, the *Dahlia* and the *Tuberose* are its leading members. When Seeds and Bulbs are ordered together, the Seeds will be sent at once, and the Bulbs as soon as possible without danger of injury from frost. The figures show the price of each bulb.

GLADIOLUS.

[See pages 67 and 68 Flower and Vegetable Garden	1.}
Addison, rose tinged, with lilac white ground, . \$2	
Adonis, large cherry, marbled with white,	15
Agatha, large flower; rose, orange-tinged, blazed	
with amaranth and yellow spotted,	23
Amalthee, pure white, with red blotch, lower penals	-3
tinted with lilae,	
Ambroise Verschaffelt, carmine, garnet flamed, 2	.50
Andromede, new; very tall spike, rose tinted with	.50
carmine, striped with white, 4	6
Anna, cherry, orange tinged, cherry stripe on white	.00
ground	
ground,	.00
orange, edged with carmine cherry; lower divi-	
sion white, striped with bright carmine,	, co
Arethuse, white, rose tinted, carmine striped,	
Argus, fire-red center, lower petals white,	75
Ariane, white ground, tinged with rosy lilac, lower	
petals white,	.00
Armida, white slightly tinged with carmine, 3	.00
Arsinoe, sitin rose, flamed with carmine, 1	, UO
Asmodee, cherry purple, white stain and stripes, 3	,00
Astree, new; white with carmine blotch, beautifully	
striped; extra,	. 50
Athalia, long spike, large flowers, violet, slightly	
tinted with rose, hlazed with purple,	.25
Beatrix, white ground, flushed with carmine lilac, 3.	.00
Belladonna, white, tinted with lilac, lower petals	
striped with carmine,	
Belle Gabrielle, lilac, rose and carmine,	50
Benvenuto, orange red, with white blotch, 2.	.50
Bernard de Jussieu, large, violet ground, shaded	
with cherry, stains purple on white ground,	45
Bertha Rabourdin, white, blotched with carmine,	30
Bijou, light cherry, flumed with scarlet,	20
Bowiensis, vermilion scarlet; very tall spike; in	
flower a long time,	15
Brenchleyensis, vermilion scarlet; fine old variety	15
Calypso, flesh colored rose, blotched with carmine,	15
Canary, light yellow, rose striped, sometimes pink,	25
Cassini, rose, flamed with carmine, 2.	.50
Celimene, light orange red, flamed with bright red, 1.	.50
Celine, rosy white, streaked with rose and purple,	15
Ceres, white, marbled and striped with rose and	
purple,	35
Charles Dickens, light, tinted with chamois, and	
blazed and striped with carmine,	35
Chateaubriand, cherry rose, carmine streaked, .	25
Citrinus, a very fair yellow,	45
Cleopatra, large flower; soft lilac, violet tinged, .	75
Colbert, long spike, cherry red, tinted with orange	
divisions lined with white,	25

	cacit build.
ı	Conde, long spike, large flowers, light orange red,
l	white stain, striped with carmine, \$0 50
ŀ	Coralie, white, tinted with rose and yellow, blazed
l	with bright rose, stain yellow: dwarf, 60
	Cybelle, new: white flamed with carmine, 3.00
	De Candolle, cherry, suffised with red, 60
	De Humboldt, magenta, bright crimson border, . 2.00
	Delicatissima, white, tinged with carmine lilac, 1 1.50
	De Mirbel, rose, tinted with lilac violet, striped
	with dark crimsou, 3.00
	Didon, white and lilac; large and fine, x.ox
	Don Juan, siery orange red, whitish veins 15
	Dr. Lindley, large, ground delicate rose, edges of
	petals brighter rose, 60
	Edith Dombrain, long spike, large flowers, white
	ground, blazed with dark carmine, 3.00
	Eldorado, pure yellow, slightly striped with purple, 25
	Elvire, white, flamed with carmine, 3.00
	Etendard, large flower, white, blazed with lilac, . 60
	Eugene Scribe, flower large and wide, rose,
	blazed with carmine red; very fine, 35
	Eurydice, white, shaded off to bright carmine, 75
	Eva, spike long, flower large, white, violet-tinged, 2.50
	Fanny Rouget, bright rose, striped with carmine, 15
	Fenelon, rose, violet-tinged, flamed with carmine, 75
	Flavia, very deep red, splendid white throat, 25
	Ginevra, new; cherry rose flushed with red, each
	center of petal veined with white, 4.00
	Giganteus, new; large flower, rose shading to
	cherry, carmine blotch, whole flower stained
	with white,
	Gil Blas, cherry red, variegated with carmine, 25
	Goliah, light rosy red, base striped with carmine, . 15
	Grand Lilas, new; delicate lilac, novel shade, . 4.00
	Henrietta, large flower, white, tinted with lilac, . 50
	Hercules, new; very large flower; scarlet, flamed
	with orange red, violet blotch, 5.00
	Homer, light amaranth, blazed with bright purple, 1.50
	Horace Vernet, long spike of large flowers, bright
	purplish red, pure white stain, 3.00
	Ida, large flower, white, rose-tinted, blazed with
	carmine rose, 20
	Imperatrice, white, striped and dashed with carmine 15
	Imperatrice Eugenie, (Souchet,) large flowers,
	white, blazed with violet rose inside, and violet
	lilac outside, 60
	James Carter, light orange red, very bright, with
	a large, pure white throat, 25
	James Watt, large flower, light vermilion, pure
	white throat, striped to tip of petals 69
	John Bull, whitish, sometimes striped with lilac, . 20
	Juno, white, lilac-striped, purple stains in throat, 75
	Jupiter, large flower, light red, blazed with dark
	crimson,



La Candeur, large flower, white, slightly striped	ĺ
with violet,	
La Favorite, large flower, rose and dark carmine,	l
lower divisions light yellow, 60	l
La Fiancee, pure white, with bluish violet stains, 75	-
La Poussin, light real, white ground; very pretty, 35	
Leda, new; bright flesh, striped with lilac carmine, 4.50 Le Phare, brilliant flery rad; very showy 3.10	
Le Tintoret, eherry rose, carmine blotch on yellow	ŀ
ground,	
Le Vesuve, intense fiery red; very rich, 4.00	
Lord Byron, brilliant scarlet, stained and rib-	į
boned with pure white, 30	
Lord Granville, light yellow, stained with deep	
yellow and striped with lilac, 30	l
Lord Raglan, salmon, sported with scarlet, ver-	l
milion throat,	l
L'Ornement des Parterres, white ground, blazed	l
with lilac rose and carmine, 30	ŀ
Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, branches	l
freely, and flowers a long time, 15	
Lulli, bright therry, lower petals carmine-streaked, 2.50	
L' Unique Violet, dark lilac, tinted with violet, . 4.00	ļ
Lydia, new; white striped with carmine, yellow	1
ground with carmine blotch, 4.00 Macauley, large, bright crimson, violet stained, . 3.00	
N/L - J	1
Madame Desportes, large, white inferior divi-	1
sions striped with white, 2.50	
Madama Custada	į
Madame Leseble, white, purplish rose stains, 45	
Madame Place, rosy pink, white base and stripes, 45	ĺ
Madame Sosthene des Jardins, white, with car-	
mine stripe; very late, 20	
Madame Vilmorin, rose, with white center, and	
edged with dark rose, fine, 60	
Marechal Vaillant, deep pink, white throat and	
stripes, splendid,	
Margarita, white, suffused with dark crimson, 1.50	
Marie, white, stained with carmine, 35	
Mars, beautiful scarlet,	
Mathilda de Landevoisin, very large, rosy white,	
wheelast with amounts.	
Mazeppa, rosy orange, large yellow stains, striped	
with carmine, fine, 20	
Merville, cherry rose, flamed with carmine, with	
lighter center, 4.00	
Meteor, dark red, brilliant, pure white stain, 60	
Meyerbeer, red, blazed with vermilion,	
Michel Ange, dark crimson and purple, with white, 2.50	
Minerve, crimson, carmine feathered, with white, 2.50	
Mons. Legouve, fiery red with blotch, white line	
on each petal	•
Murillo, rose, white blotch and line on each petal, 4.00	
Nelly, white, carminate rose, dark stain, 25	-
Nestor, yellow, lower part darker, striped with red, 1.25	
Newton, dark red, light ground, lined with white, 60	
Octavia, light rose, blazed with red, white stain, . 3.00 Ondine, white, tinted with lilac, violet blotch, 2.50	,
O=!=!=1 1 1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1	1
Ossian, bright rose, violet and carmine tinted, light	,
ground	,
Pactole, new; yellow tinged with rose at the edges,	
blotch of darker shade, 3.co	,
Phebus, fire red, with large showy white stain, 3.00	
Phedre, long spike, pure white, bordered and blazed	
with cherry rose, 2.50	
Phidias, fine spike, brilliant purple, violet-tinted,	
white stain, striped with cherry, 2.50	

Picciola, satin rose, carmine-flamed, white blotch, . 6 Picturata, carmine lilac, flamed with violet, dark
Primatice, long spike, large fluwers, fine rose, lilactinged, blazed with bright carmine, carmine stain
on white ground; showy,
Prince of Wales, bright fiery red, white-stained and violet-striped,
white, with carmine stains, 2.00 Princess of Wales, white, blazed with cannine
and rose, stained with deep carmine 29 Psyche, satin rose, hordered with dark crimson, with lighter renter 5.00
Queen Victoria, very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine; splendid,
Racine, cherry, tinged with violet, white center. 50 Rebecca, white, shaded with lilac, 20 Redoute, large flowers, fine rose, tinted with violet, blazed with bright carmine, white stain, 75
Reine Blanche, pure white, dark crimson blotch, 1.50 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, new; large flower; crimson red, flamed with garnet, 3.50
Roi Leopold, rose, crimson-blazed, carnation stripe, 40 Rosa Bonheur, white and lilac, stain dark violet, 2.50 Rosea Perfecta, fine rose, tinged violet, center
light, white veins,
white,
Sappho, long spike, large, fine cherry, orange-tinterl, lower division white-stained, bright red-striped, 1.50 Shakspeare large and perfect shape, white, blazed
and stained with carmine rose
Sir John Franklin, long spike, large flowers, fine satin-like rose, inferior divisions white, 2.50
Spectabilis, delicate rose, shaded to cherry, purple blotch on white,
Sultana, satin rose, flamed with carmine, purplish blotch on white,
and Mad. Sosthene des Jardins do finely only with a long season,
Sylphide, white, flamed with containe, large purple carmine blotch,
clear,
cherry, ground white, divisions lined with white, 3.00 Themis, new; satin rose flushed with carmine, cream blotch,
Triumphans, cherry, shading off to currant red, . 2.50 Van Spandonk, long spike, fine flowers, fiery red, 1.50
Velleda, delicate rose, lilac stains, large flower, 45 Venus, long spike, ground pure white, blazed with light rose,
Virginalis, pure white, hordered and flamed with carmine,
Variabilis, white, sometimes blotched and flamed with lilac,
Zenobia, fine spike, rose, violet-timed, blazed with dark carmine, center well lighted, white stain edged with carmine, fine, 20
-, -, -, 20



MIXED GLADIOLUS.

DAHLIAS, pages 68 and 69.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April. Price, except in the select list of scarce sorts, 30 cents each, and \$3.00 per dazen. To those who wish to make a large collection, or plant extensive beds, we will sell at \$20.00 per lumdered, our selection.

GENERAL COLLECTION. Acme of Perfection, yellow. Ada Tiffin, light peach tinged with rose, Adonis, French white, tipped with lilac. Alexander Cramond, crimson and muroon. Amy Creed, yellow and salmon. Arthur, deep lilac, full size. Autumn Glow, saffron red. Bird of Passage, white, tipped with pink. Bishop of Durham, deep buff. Blushing Fifteen, rosy lilac, perfect form. British Triumph, rich crimson. Buck's Lass, buff yellow, tipped with white. Butterfly, scarlet and brown stripes, light ground. Carnation, clear white flaked with rosy purple. Caroline Tetterell, white, slight like tip. Celestial, bluish lilac. Charles Turner, yellow, edged with crimson. Chairman, buff. Copperhead, copper color; large flower. Constance, blush, fine form. Cremorne, yellow, tipped with rose, fine; new. Crown Prince, dark maroon. Duchess of Cambridge, blush tipped with lake Earl of Radnor, plum, large and fine. Ebor, chocolate, dark maroon stripes. Emily, blush, suffused with rose. Emily Williams, light ground, edged with vermillion. Emperor, bright claret, tinted purple. Fancy Boy, light scarlet. Fancy Queen, dark cherry, white tip. Fanny Purchase, bright yellow. Firefly, deep scarlet. Flamingo, vermilion scarlet. Flora Wyatt, orange, flaked with red. Flossic Williams, violet flaked, great depth and substance. Flossy Gill, light, heavily edged with violet purple. Formosa, pale pink. Glory of Summer, rich, glowing salmon scarlet. Golden Eagle, yellow, heavy red tip.

Grand Sultan, buff, striped with red.

High Sheriff, very dark.

Hero of York, crimson, striped with maroon.

James Cocker, purple, fine color and form.
James Wilder, rich velvet maroon.

Jenny Deans, orange, striped with purple.

J. Neville Keynes, large, shaded yellow.

John Harrison, very dark maroon.

Incomparable, yellow, heavy claret tip, fine and large.

John Powell, buff, tinted rose. John Standish, bright red. K tg of Primroses, primrose yellow. Lady Bird, rose ground, shaded. Lady Derby, blush, purple tip. Lady Dunmore, yellow, crimson and white. Lady Jane Ellis, cream, tipped with purplish rose. Lady Paxton, red, tipped with white, Lady Popham, white, tipped with lavender. Livonia, fine shaded lilac; free, and good flower. Lord Napier, bright purple; a fine dark variety. Lord Salisbury, lake. Lothair, yellow, deeply edged with carmine. Lottie Atkins, white and lilac; small. Madame Zahler, yellow, tipped with rose. Maid of Essex, pale, tipped purple rose. Marchioness of Lorne, yellow, edged purple. Marquis of Lorne, light, striped purple. Mirefield Beauty, fine red. Miss Bateman, yellow, delicately suffused with red. Monarch, large, dark, sometimes tipped. Mr. Dix, crimson scarlet. Mr. Sinclair, rose, tipped with purple. Mrs. Bennett, fine shaded lilac. Mrs. Brunton, white, laced deep purple. Mrs. Bunn, creamy white, striped with purple. Mrs. Dorling, light ground, purple tip; constant. Mrs. Fordham, French white, tipped with purple. Mrs. Waite, French white. Nelly, white, tipped with purple; new and distinct. Nemesis, white, shaded blush. Nettie Buckell, light blush, tinted pink; fine. One in the Ring, yellow, edged purple. Othello, dark purple. Paradise Williams, bright claret, always ready, good for cutting. Pauline, buff, distinct white tip. Poins de Belge, a standard white variety. Prince Arthur, clear yellow. Princess, white, large, free bloomer, Princess of Wales, blush, slightly lilac edged. Provost, salmon and buff, fine flower. Purity, white, medium size; constant. Queen of Beauties, straw, purple tip. Queen of Sports, white and lilac, purple striped. Queen of York, blush, edged violet purple. Redan, deep buff, good form. Rev. J. B. M. Camm, yellow, flaked with red. Richard Dean, yellow, flaked crimson. Rose Unique, soft rosy purple. Rosy Queen, rosy purple. Royalty, golden yellow, dark ttps at center. Sarah Read, straw, edged rosy purple. Snowdrift, clear white, full flower. Startler, dark with white tip. Summertide, chocolate, white tipped and striped. Thomas Goodwin, very dark, large. Thomas White, fine dark crimson maroon. Vice President, orange huff, free. William Newman, pure purple. Wm. Keynes, fine, orange. Wm. Lucas, yellow, lightly edged with puce. Woman in White, large, white. Wonderful, lilac, purple flakes.

POMPON OR BOUQUET.

Ardens, brilliant scarlet.
Bird of Roses, rose, tipped with carmine.
Burning Coal, yellow, with intense scarlet tip.
Cochineal Rose, cochineal red.

Yellow Boy, deep yellow.



Conflagration, orange, tinted scarlet. Crusader, pale yellow, slightly tipped. Dr. Schwebes, crimson scarlet. Emotion, crimson, tipped with white. Herman, pale yellow with white tips. Infancy, pure white. Little Bird of Kostriz, blush, tipped with carmine. Little Bob, fine, deep scarlet. Little Fireball, bright scarlet. Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet. Little Julius, carmine red. Little Lina, blush, tipped with violet purple. Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white. Little Minnie, red, tipped white. Little Model, rosy crimson. Little Philip, creamy buff, edged with lilac. Little Virginie, bright rosy purple. Lurline, primrose yellow. Patti, rosy ground, tipped with carmine. Sappho, rich shaded maroon crimson, Seraph, buff, tipped with orange red. White Aster, pure white. DWARFS OR BEDDERS. Alba Floribunda, white, free bloomer.

Alba Floribunda, white, free bloomer.

Dawn, cremmy ground, tipped with rose.

Dwarf Queen, purple, tipped with white.

Gem of the Dwarfs, red, tipped with white.

Golden Bedder, fine yellow.

Goldfinder, golden yellow.

Leah, fine shade of orange, tinted with rose.

Mt. Blanc, clear white.

Orange Boven: orange.

Pearl, pearly white.

Puritanii, primrose yellow.

Queen Victoria, canary yellow.

Rising Sun, large, scarlet.

Royal Purple, fine purple.

Sambo, dark maroon.

NEW VARIETIES.

This section embraces new and scarce varieties. Price, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Duke of Cambridge, shaded orange.

Duke of Edinburg, deep yellow.

Florence Pontin, white ground, crimson tip.

Gil Blas, crimson and purple on buff.

Harlequin, white striped with purple.

Herbert Purchase, rosy ground, mottled crimson stripe.

Herbert Turner, French white, tinged with lilac. Her Majesty, white, deeply edged purple. James Service, dark crimson.
Jennie, white, delicately edged rose.
John Sealey, lilac, striped purple.
Julia Davis, clear yellow.
Letty Coles, rose, striped red.

Lord Hawke, yellowish buff, tinged with red.

Miss Dennis, white, tipped with lilac. Mrs. Lewington, rosy purple. Mrs. Saunders, yellow, with white; extra fine. Mrs. Stancomb, canary yellow, tipped fawn. Negro Boy, dark shaded margon. Orient, light, distinctly striped and marked with purple. Ovid, dark purple. Parrot, vellow, striped with scarlet. Queen's Messenger, fine purple. Rival, most heantiful new purple. Spot, light ground, spotted and striped. The Pet, dark ground, tipped with white. Willie Eckford, shaded crimson, [bedder.] CANNA, page 70. Good roots, \$2.50 per dozen, each, 25. CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, page 70. One of the most showy foliage plants; roots, . . OXALIS, page 70. lasiandra. Per 100, 2.50; per dozen, TUBEROSE, page 71. Large flowering tubers, \$1.50 per dozen; each, ... New Dwarf Tuberose, "Pearl," per dozen, \$2.50; each, MADEIRA VINE, page 71. A heautiful climber for the bouse or garden: 75c. per dozen; each, TIGRIDIA, page 72. conchifiora, yellow and orange, with dark spois; \$1.50 per dozen; each, pavonia, red crimson spots; \$1.50 per dezen; AMARYLLIS, page 72. Valotta purpurea, Brilliant scarlet flowers; ERYTHRINA, page 72. Crista-galli, Dark carmine coral-like flowers; the roots can be kept like Dahlias; each, . . . TRITOMA, page 73. uvaria, or Red-Hot Poker, fine roots, per dozen, \$3.00; each, CALLA, page 73. Calla, or Egyptian Lily. Our Calla roots are unnsually large and fine, as we have them grown for us in California, where the Calla is perfectly

Maggie Smith, fine blush, perfect form,

at home and grows magnificently,





HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

Japonica alba, flowers white; blossoms in fall, 25 Coronaria, dry roots, double mixed, per dozen, 25 DAY LILY, page 74. White. 30 Blue, 20 LILIES. (See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, 80, 30 atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 candidum, common white, 25 candidum, common white, 25 excelsum, delicate, cream or buff, 6 speciosum album, (Pracox) new, white, 2,00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 1,00 Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped, 75 Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped, 1ancifolium rubrum, white and red. 25 lancifolium rubrum, white and red. 25 lancifolium gunctatum, 75 lancifolium gunctatum, 50 lancifolium gunctatum, 75 tigrinum, Tiger Lily, 20 lancifolium grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 25 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 100 LILIES. Fulgida, crimson; large flower. 3 General Bertrand, outside petals blush, center yellow, 49 Hericartiana, outside petals blush, center yellow, 41 Hericartiana, outside petals blush, center yellow, 42 Lady Washington, ontside petals blush, center yellow, 42 Lady Washington, ontside petals blush, center sellow, 53 Lilacina plena, pale rose, enter salmon, 3 Lilacina plena, pale rose, center salmon, 3 Lilacina p	Fulgida, crimson; large flower. Fulgida, crimson; large flower. General Bertrand, outside petals blush, crimson; large flower.	center 3	35 35 35 35
Coronaria, dry roots, double mived, per dozen, 25 Dry roots, single mixed, 26 Dry roots, single mixed, 27 Dry roots, and single petals blish, center stancolor, 30 Dry roots, dazely, 32 Dry roots, and single petals blish, center stancolor, 32 Dry roots, dazely, 32 Dry roots, dazely, 32 Dry roots, dazely, 32 Dry roots, dazely, 32 Dry roots, and single petals blish, center stancolor, 32 Dry roots, dazely, 32	aria, dry roots, double mixed, per dozen, 25 roots, single mixed, per dozen, 25 LILY, page 74. c	center 3	35
Pry roots, single mixed, per dozen, DAY LILY, page 74. White,	roots, single mixed, per dozen, LILY, page 7-4. c	3 3 lon 3	
DAY LILY, page 74. White, 58 lue, 50 cach. EILIES. (See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, 50.50 Sy. 50.00 atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 2.50 candidum, common white, 25 2.50 excelsum, delicate, cream or buff, 1.00 Speciosum album, (Pracox,) new, white, 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 1.00 Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped; 5 inches long, 25 2.50 Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, 26 lancifolium roseum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium roseum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium gunctatum, 15 20 2.50 lancifolium gunctatum, 15 20 2.50 lancifolium gunctatum, 15 20 2.50 lancifolium gunctatum, 25 2.50 lancifolium grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 25 2.50 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 1.00 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 1.00 Page mesce, ontside petals blush, center yellow, Hericartiana, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Lady Washington, ontside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals flesh, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals flesh, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals flesh, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center yellow, 25 2.50 Latigetala, outside petals blush, center syellow, 25 2.50 Latiget	LILY, page 74. c		
White,	Hericartiana, outside petals rose, inside salm Isabella, outside petals blash, center straw col Lady Washington, outside petals blash, c yellow.	ion 3 lor,. 3	
LILIES. (See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily. aurosanguineum, red, orange-marbled. 25 2.50 candidum, common white. 26 2.50 Candidum, common white. 27 2.50 Candidum, common white. 28 2.50 Candidum, common white. 29 2.50 Candidum, common white. 20 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet. 20 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet. 21 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet. 25 2.50 Lamartine, dark crimson. 26 Latipetala, ontside petals blush, center schuon. 28 Lamartine, dark crimson. 28 Lamartine, dark crimson. 28 Lamartine, dark crimson. 28 Lamartine, dark crimson. 29 Largetala, ontside petals blush, center schuon. 30 Latipetala, ontside petals blush, center yellowish. 31 Laticina plena, pale rose, center schuon. 32 Latipetala, ontside petals blush, center yellowish. 33 Latipetala, ontside petals blush, center yellowish. 34 Latipetala, ontside petals blush, center yellowish. 35 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 36 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 37 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 38 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 39 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 30 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 31 Laticina plena, pale rose, center yellowish. 32 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 33 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 34 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 35 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 36 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 37 Latipetala, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish. 38 Latipetala, ontside petals	LILIES. Isabella, outside petals blash, center straw collaboration Lady Washington, outside petals blash, content of the petals blash, content of the petals blash, center straw collaboration Lady Washington, outside petals Lady Washington, outside petals Lady Washington Lady Washington, outside petals Lady Washington, outside pet	lor,. 3	3.5
LILIES. (See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, So.50 \$5.00 atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 2.50 candidum, common white, 25 2.50 candidum, common whi	LILIES. Lady Washington, ontside petals blush, c		35
(See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, So.50 \$5.00 atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 2.50 candidum, cotumon white, 150 candidum, co	y chow	center	
(See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, So. 50 \$5.09 atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 2.50 candidum, common white, 25 2.50 candidum, common white, 1.00 speciosum album, (Pracex,) new, white, 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 1.00 Japonicum longiflorum, white, trimpet-shaped, 75 lancifolium rubrum, white and red, 25 2.50 lancifolium roseum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium roseum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium punctatum, 75 lancifolium punctatum, 75 tigrinum, Tiger Lily, 75 tigrinum, Tiger Lily, 75 Low, with dark spots; dwarf, 35 3.50 Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 25 2.50 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 1.00 Lamartine, dark crimson, Laterinstel, doz, 100 Litaciona plena, pale rose, center salmon, 20 Limbata, ontside petals flesh, center yellowish, 3 Litacina plena, pale rose, center salmon, 20 Limbata, ontside petals blish, center white, 3 Lutesiana, ontside petals blish, center white, 3 Mad. Morren, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, 20 marked with purple, 20 marked with purple, 30 Perfection, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, 20 marked with purple, 30 marked with purple, 30 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 3 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 2 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 3 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 2 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 3 Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, 2 Pottsii	(See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.) Lamartine, dark crimson,	3	3.5
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atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 25 2.50 candidum, common white, 25 2.50 excelsum, delicate, cream or buff, 500 speciosum album, (Pracox), new, white, 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 1.00 Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped, 5 inches long, 25 2.50 Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, 75 Lancifolium rubrum, white and red, 25 2.50 lancifolium robrum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium robrum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium general large bulbs of the above, 1 lancifolium punctatum, 50 5 5.00 lancifolium punctatum, 75 tigrinum, Tiger Lily, 75 Limbata, rose; large and fine, 2 2 2.50 Washingtonianum white, 100 Limbata, rose; large and fine, 30 Lutea plenissima, blash, 2 3 Lutea plenissima, blash, blash, center white. 3 Mad. Morren, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, 2 2.50 Perfection, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, 3 3 Perfection, ontside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon, 3 3 Limbata, rose; large and fine, 1 200 Lutes iana, ontside petals blash blash, center salmon, 1 3 Limbata, rose; large and fine, 1 200 Lutes iana, ontside petals shush, center salmon, 1 200 Limbata, blash, blash blash, center salmon, 1 200 Limbata, poterial shush, center salmon, 1 200 Limbata plena, pl	Cach. doz. Latinetala out ile per de fluido contra collonia	. 1	3.5
Limbata, rose; large and fine, candidum, common white, excelsum, delicate, cream or buff, speciosum album, (Pracox,) new, white, Chalcedonicum, scarlet, Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpetshaped; Shaped; 5 inches long, Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, Takesima, large, white, trumpet-shaped, lancifolium rubrum, white and rose, lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium, extra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium punctatum, tigrinum, Tiger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yelow, with dark spots; dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, Though the dicate rose; large and fine, Lutea plenissima, blush, Lutes iana, ontside petals blush, center white. 3 Mad. Morren, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, Site ofth, blush and white, purple markings in the center, Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon. Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, Queen Isabella, blush, changing to white, inside petals striped with purple, Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed, Site of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, Thunbergianum are Mumbaldii allows Lutes plenissima, blush, Lutes plenissima, blush, center white. 3 Abad. Morren, ontside petals large, purple white, inside betals targe, purplish pink, center salmon. 4 Purple Crown, very dark, velvety purple, Queen Isabella, blush, changing to white, inside petals blush, center white. 5 2.50 8 Abad. Morren, ontside petals large, princhedite. 5 2.50 8 Abad. Morren, ontside petals large, princhedite. 5 2.50 8 Abad. Morren, ontside petals large, princhedite. 5 2.50 8 Abad. Morren, ontside petals large, princhedite. 5 2.50 8 Abad. Morren,	u, the magnificent Jupan 1.1y, \$0.50 \$5.00 Lilacina plena pale rose center calmon		35
excelsum, delicate, cream or buff, speciosum album, (Pracox), new, white, Chalcedonicum, scarlet, Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet- shaped; 5 inches long, Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, lancifolium rubrum, white and red. lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium gextra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium album, white, lancifolium punctatum, tigrinum, Tiger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, Pleometical and food, Section ontside petals blush, center white. Section, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, Section, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals blush, center white. Section, ontside petals blush, center white. Section, ontside petals blush, center white. Sealmon and rose, Section, ontside petals blush, center white. Sealmon and rose, Section, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, Section, ontside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple markings in the center, Section, ontside petals large, purple with purple, Section, ontside petals large, purple with purple, Section, ontside petals large	Limbata, rose; large and fine,		3.5
Speciosum album, (Pracox), new, white, 2.00 Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 1.00 Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpetshaped; 5 inches long, 25 2.50 Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, 75 Lancifolium rubrum, white and red, 25 2.50 lancifolium roseum, white and rose, 25 2.50 lancifolium gextra large bulbs of the above, 125 2.50 lancifolium album, white, 50 5.00 lancifolium punctatum, 50 5.00 Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf, 25 2.50 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 2 2.00 Placement of the state	in, common wate,	3	35
Chalcedonicum, scarlet,	Lutesiana, ontside petals blush, center white	2 3	35
Salmon and rose, Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet- shaped; 5 inches long. Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped, Iancifolium rubrum, white and rose, Iancifolium roseum, white and rose, Iancifolium gextra large bulbs of the above, Iancifolium punctatum, Ingirium, Tiger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, Thunbergianum and rose, Incifolium purple, Incifolium roseum, white, trumpet-shaped, Incifolium roseum, white and rose, Incifolium roseum, white and rose, Incifolium punctatum, Incifolium	Mad. Morren, ontside petals rosy pink, c	enter	
shaped; 5 inches long. Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, Takesima, large, white, trumpet-shaped, Iancifolium rubrum, white and rose, Iancifolium roseum, white and rose, Iancifolium album, white, Iancifolium album, white, Iancifolium punctatum, Inger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, The proposition of the shore, Incertable of the shore, Incertab	salmon and rose, salmon and rose,	3	35
Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped, Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped, lancifolium rubrum, white and rose, lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium gextra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium album, white, lancifolium punctatum, lancifolium punctatum, lancifolium punctatum, ligrinum, Tiger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, Pius the 9th, blush and white, purple markings in the center, Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon. Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, Purple Crown, very dark, velvety purple, Queen Isabella, blush, changing to white, inside petals striped with purple, Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed, Rosea grandiflora, deep rose; early, Rosenerants, blush, changing to white, center fringed,	Nivalet, rose,	3	35
Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped, lancifolium rubrum, white and red. lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium, extra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium album, white, lancifolium punctatum, large low, with dark spots; dwarf, low, with dark spots; dwarf, low, with dark spots; dwarf, low, with dark red flowers; 2 feet, low, white, changing to pink, lowers and large lowers and large, purplish pink, center salmon. Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, lowers and large lowers and large, purplish pink, center salmon. Putcherima, rose and salmon, lowers and large, purplish pink, center salmon. Putcherima, rose and salmon, lowers and large, purplish pink, center salmon. Putcherima, lowers and large, purplish pink, center salmon. Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon. Putcherima lowers and large, purplish crimson, distinct and fine, lowers and salmon. Putcherima, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon. Putcherima, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon. Putcherima, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon, lowers and salmon. Putcherima lowers and salmon and lowers and salmon and lo	reflection, omside petitis rose, made sat	lmon,	
lancifolium rubrum, white and red	maked with purple,	3	5
lancifolium roseum, white and rose, lancifolium, extra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium album, white, lancifolium album, white, lancifolium punctatum, lancifolium punctatum, ligrinum, Tiger Lily, low, with dark spots: dwarf, low, with dark spots: dwarf, low, with dark spots: dwarf, low, with dark red flowers; 2 feet, low, with dark spots: dwarf, low, with dark spot	Trus the gen, buist and write, purple marking	gs in	
lancifolium, extra large bulbs of the above, lancifolium album, white, 50 5.00 lancifolium punctatum, 75 lancifolium punctatum, 75 lancifolium punctatum, 75 low, with dark spots: dwarf, 20 2.00 low, with dark spots: dwarf, 35 3.50 low, with dark spots: dwarf, 35 3.50 low, with dark red flowers; 2 feet, 25 2.50 low ashingtonianum, white, changing to pink, 100 pink, 100 pink, 100 low, with dark spots: dwarf, 100 low, with grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 100 low, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 100 low, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 100 low, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 100 low, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 100 low, large large, purplish gringen, 30 lower remains and salmon, 100 lower large, purplish gringen, 30 lower large, purplish grin	the center,	3	5
lancifolium album, white,	Fomponia, outside petats large, purplish j	pink,	
lancifolium punctatum, tigrinum, Tiger Lily, Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots: dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, washingtonianum, white, changing to pink, pink, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, pink, tigrinum, Tiger Lily, to pulcherrima, rose and salmon, to purple Crown, very dark, velvety purple, Queen Isabella, blinsh, changing to white, inside petals striped with purple, to petals striped with purple, to some grandiflora, deep rose; early, to some gran	um album white		5
tigrinum, Tiger Lily. Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots: dwarf, Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	2 Octor, dark purposa crimson, distinct and in		5
Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf,	n Tierr Lile		5
low, with dark spots: dwarf,	Fulpie Crown, very dark, ververy purple,		5
Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet, 25 2.50 Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	with the street in the street is a street in the street in	nside	
Cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet,	peras striped with purple,	3	5
Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	recevest, detected tose, center petals irriged, ,	3.	5
pink,	Rosea grandinora, deep rose, early,	• • • 3.	5
Pleamentanian of Trumbaldett ullim	Rosencrants, buist, changing to write, co	enter	
Distribution of flumboldin, vellow.	store and transfer that it is the second of	3	5
custod	otriata speciosa, pare rose, center wintish,	large	
Davidation was confirmed and an extension of the control of the co	and the state of t	3.	5
Parvum, rich, dark yellow, red spots, 1 00	rich dark vallous red spots		
Croceum or was	or or or		5
Comment of the control of the contro	Treteria tricerot, onter pentis rose, center	yei-	
P.A.ONIES		35	
(See page 80.)	7.1	3	5
ASTILBE APONICA,	ASTILBE JAPONICA,		
Spirea Japonica, white feathery flowers hardy		urdy,	
also very fine for forcing in the winter	also very fine for forcing in the winter		5
Align autility and half to a second	wilds and the Alties and the		
Amabilis lilacina, outside petals blush, center CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES, p. 59.		S , p. 59.	
cream and white.	a and white. Strong plants, assorted colors; per dozen, \$5		
Amabilis lilaceus, outside petals blush, inner petals	s lilaceus, outside petals blush inner petals	50	>
huff, center blush,			
Anemoneflora alba consideratale pala esea con	effore alba outside notals pale room don		
ter cream and rose,	Double, Red and white; per dozen, \$2,00; c	ach, 20)
Anemoneflora striata, onter petals rosy violet, DICENTRA, page 81.	effore etricte with matrix was side		
Diebit kien, jage of.	rose and saluton		
Inside rose and salmon	Française out ide rose conter school spectabilis, (faceding fight,) one of the r		
Beaute Française, ontside rose, center salmon,	an, outside petals blash, center white with	s (le-	
Beaute Française, ontside rose, center salmon,	on markings,	25	,
Beaute Francaise, ontside rose, center salmon,	rose, shaded with salmon, 35 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, pa	ige 59.	
Beaute Francaise, ontside rose, center salmon,	tala, outside petals pink, second row White with colored margin and center, frager		
Beaute Française, ontside rose, center salmon,	d, center full		
Beaute Française, ontside rose, center salmon, 35 Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, 35 Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, 35 Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. 35 White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; and row fringed, center full. 35	Paris, fine, bright rose,		
Beaute Francaise, ontside rose, center salmon, Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose, 35 spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter, 25 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59. White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-bole flower; per doz. Sa so: guch	Watner, purpose crimson, 35		
Beaute Francaise, ontside rose, center salmon, Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose, Caroline Mather, purplish crimson, 35 35 35 35 35 36 37 38 38 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	s, blush and white with purple markings in ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ , page	56.	
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter	1		
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter	inter, repart of Crase recombling Pampas Crase.		,
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter	Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; Engheim, crimson, large and fine,	50	
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose, Caroline Mather, purplish crimson, Congress, blush and white with purple markings in the center, Doyen d' Engheim, crimson, large and fine, Doyen d' Engheim, crimson, large and fine, Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center, 35 Spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. 25 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59. White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-hole flower; per doz., \$3.50; each,	onter,	50	
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose, Caroline Mather, purplish crimson, Congress, blush and white with purple markings in the center, Doyen d' Engheim, crimson, large and fine, Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center, Dugnesline, rose, very fine, 35 Spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. 25 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59. White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-hole flower; per doz., \$3.50; each, 35 ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, page 56. Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; per dozen, \$3.00; each, 36 GYPSOPHILA, page 55.	Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; dozen, \$3.00; each,		
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. 25 Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon. 35 Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon. 35 Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. 35 Caroline Mather, purplish crimson. 35 Caroline Mather, purplish crimson. 35 Congress, blush and white with purple markings in the center. 35 Doyen d' Engheim, crimson, large and fine, 35 Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center, 35 Dugnesline, rose, very fine, 35 Elegantissima, outside petals blush, inside salmon. 35 GYPSOPHILA, page 55. paniculata, one of the wort popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. 25 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59. White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-hole flower: per doz., \$3.50; each, 35 ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, page 56. GYPSOPHILA, page 55. paniculata, one of the very best of the Gypso-	Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; dozen, \$3.00; each,	pso-	
spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. Buchanan, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings, Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon, Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full. Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose, Caroline Mather, purplish crimson, Congress, blush and white with purple markings in the center, Doyen d' Engheim, crimson, large and fine, Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center, Dugnesline, rose, very fine, 35 Spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter. 25 ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59. White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-hole flower; per doz., \$3.50; each, 35 ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, page 56. Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; per dozen, \$3.00; each, 36 GYPSOPHILA, page 55.	Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; dozen, \$3.00; each,	pso- the	



HOLLYHOCK, page (i).	AKEBIA quinata, a singular Japanese Climber,	
	5 with small, pretty foliage, and small chocelate	
IVY PLANTS, page 81.	brown flowers,; a rapid grower, very desirable;	
Not hardy far North; unsurpassed for in-door	20 leet	50
decorations, etc.; plants, according to size,	BIGNONIA radicans or Trumpet Creeper of	
each, 25 cents, 50 cents, and	o rapid, strong grower, with clean, glossy foliane.	
LILY OF THE VALLEY, page 82.	bright, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, three	
Very sweet and graceful; delicately hung; pips	inches long; blooms in August,	51
per dozen,	ELASTRUS scandens, or Climbing Bitter-	
Pips sent at any time for winter flowering.	sweet, another of our beautiful notive plants, well	
PAMPAS GRASS.	worthy of cultivation; leaves pea green; flowers	
A beautiful, strong Grass, with large, elegant	small, followed by clusters of orange capsuled	
spikes, but not sufficiently hardy in the North-	berries,	50
	CLEMATIS flammula, European Sweet, flow-	
PENTSTEMON, page 62.	ers white, small and very sweet scented, , 5	50
barbatus, scarlet	Virginiana, common Virgin Bower, another native plant, with clusters of small, white flowers,	
PERENNIAL PEA, page 63,	succeeded in autumn by fait with conspicuous	
Pink, strong roots,	Y laterthouse to il.	
PERENNIAL PHLOX, page 81.	Jackmanii, an English hybrid; flowers large, in-	31.7
Flowers abundantly in the summer, and never suf-	tense violet purple, and from a to 6 inches in	
fers in the winter; strong roots, per dozen,	diameter,	10
\$4.50; each,	5 Danuginosa candida, flowers larger than the	
VIOLETS, (Sweet-scented Double,) page 80	above; white, tinted with Lyender. The two	
English Dark Blue, per doz. \$3.eo,		Ю
Neapolitan, light blue; per doz. \$3.00		
Neapolitan, This has proved very fine indeed,	evergreen variety from Japan; flowers pure white,	
blooming profusely early in the spring, and	changing to yellow; very frogram, and covered with flowers from June to November; a strong	
also late in the fall. Easy to force in winter,	(71°) 33°(21°	
and in every way very desirable; per doz. \$3.00, 30	Japan Golden-veined, foliage small, beautifully	,,,
YUCCA.	nested with yellow, flowers white, sweet, 25 feet, 5	(0
filamentosa, very fine hardy plant, with striking	Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch, flowers red and	,
foliage and elegant trusses of flowers; describ-	pate yellow, blooming through the whole sum-	
ed in No. 1 Floral Guide for 1876. Strong 1 year	mer; very desirable,,	;0
old roots, 50 cents; strong 2 year old roots	Scarlet Trumpet, monthly, evergreen, or nearly	
DICTAMNUS, page 65.		
Fraxinella, white and pink; plants \$3.00 per	yellow inside)()
dozen; each 30	WISTARIA Sinensis, Chinese Wistaria, a rapid, strong grower, when well established grows 20	
Seeds, per packet,	feet in a season, with long racemes of light pur-	
	ple flowers; a large plant in bloom is a most	
HARDY CLIMBERS.	gorgeous sight, 5	0
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia, or Virginia		
Creeper, sometimes called American by and	OMISSIONS.	
Woodbine; a native plant, very rapid grower,		
leaves turning to a beautiful crimson in antumn;	DISH CLOTH GOURD.	
the best Climber for verandas, porches, or walls, ze Veitchii, from Japan; foliage smaller than the	The corresponding is described in No. 1, Probab.	
first named. This is considered by all who	Gride for 1876, p. 21,	5
have seen it in perfection the finest hardy wall	MOLUCCA BALM, or	
plant known, clinging to the smoothest surfaces	Shell Flower, a very curious old Annual, de-	
perfectly,		E
	-/-1 1 [** */* - 1]	. 1





THE VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT embraces almost every article of value known. We have excluded everything our experience has proved unworthy of culture, as also some untried and not very promising kinds. As fast as new Vegetables establish their good character we shall add them to our list, but we do not propose to admit any bad or untried characters into our goodly company.

ASPARAGUS, pages no and n.	BORECOLE, or KALE, page 98.	
Conover's 'Colossal, large, and of rapid growth;	Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts, bluish	
per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 rents, 5	green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine	
Giant Ulm, a popular German variety, large and	flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot	
superior; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents 5	apart, in September, and gather in early spring,	
Roots—1 year, by mail, per 100, prepaid £1.50	like Spinich; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cens.	
2 years, by mail, per 100, prepaid, 3.59	Green Curled, or Scotch Kale, dwarf in India,	-
2 years, by express, per 100, not paid, 1.50	very spreading, nicely corled, and bright green.	
	Very hardy, and may be cut from the open	
BEANS, pages 97 and 98.	ground all the early part of winter. Frost im-	
DWARF OR SNAP BEARS.		
Early Rachel, the earliest, and very hardy; de-	proves it; per lh. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents Purple Kale, like the Scotch Kale, except in	3
sirable as a String Bean; per pint 25 cents, 10	color and will endow more from	
Long Yellow Six-Weeks, one of the earliest;	color, and will endure more frost; oz. 25 cents, Cottagers' Kale, the favorite English variety.	-
on excellent and productive String Bean; per	duref in bolds and most homestalls and t	
piut 25 cents, 10	dwarf in habit, and most beautifully curled.	
Early Mohawk, a hardy, productive and excel-	Hardy. Treatment as for Cabbage, except that	
lent String Bean; per pint, 25 cents 10	it should remain in the ground until needed for	
Wax or Butter, a popular variety wherever	use; per oz. 25 cents,	
known; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very	BRUSSELS SPROUTS, page 98.	
tender and almost transparent, stringless, seeds		
laborate colores sites and entropy and a constraint	Per lb. \$2.25; per ounce 20 cents,	:
Early Valentine, early and tender for String	BEETS, page 99.	
D	Egyptian Blood Turnip, the earliest variety	
Early China, early, tender for String Benns,	grown, and valuable on this account; not very	
1 6	31	
	Extra Early Bassano, an early, good Beet, ten-	1 :
Refugee, hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and	der and juicy: flesh white and rose; grows to a	
tender, one of the very best for pickling, on ac-	good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the	
count of its thick flesh; not very early, will pro-	winter, and by some is preferred over all others	
duce pods fit for eating in about eight weeks	for a winter Beet; per lb. \$1.00; oz. 15 cents,	_
from planting; per pint 25 cents, 10	Early Blood Turnip, turnip-shaped, smooth,	10
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, one of the		
very best for shelling, either green or dry; per	tender and good; about ten days after Bassano; per lb, \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	
pint 25 cents,	Descripção Turnin o good and but any dust	ΙC
White Marrowfat, clear white, almost round,	Dewing's Turnip, a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood	
fair as a String Bean, and first class for use	Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and grow-	
shelled, either green or dry; per pint 25 cents, 10	ing much above ground; flesh tender and deli-	
Broad Windsor, the celebrated Broad Bean of	cate, but not very solid; good for sunner use;	
England, growing on a strong, erect stalk, about	31 4	
two feet in height. Beans enten shelled. About	Early Yellow Turnip, a variety of the Blood	10
twice as large as the Lima and not half as good.	Turnip Beet, differing mainly in color: the roots	
Not very well adapted to our climate; pint25 cts. 10	are bright yellow, as are also the leaf-stems and	
RUNNING BEANS,	nerves; a good early Beet; per lb. \$1.00; per	
Large Lima, the most buttery and delicious		• ~
Bein grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, if	Henderson's Pine Apple, compact, short-top	10
possible, not too early; per pint 40 cents, 15	variety; roots medium sized and of a deep	
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cran-	crimson; much liked here by gardeners and	
berry, a round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap	11 4	
Beans, and excellent for shelling; pint 35 cents, 15	Long Blood Red, a popular winter sort; long,	15
	smooth, blood red; sweet and tender; per lb.	
Giant Wax, thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy	4	
looking pods, very tender and excellent as a	Imperial Sugar, the sweetest and best Sugar	10
Snap Bean; productive, keeping in bearing a		
very long time; seeds red, rather tender; per		5
pint 50 cents, 20	Carter's St. Osyth, new and excellent: per lb.	
Scarlet Runner. This is the favorite Snap		5
Bean of Europe, and nothing else will sell as	Beck's Improved Sea Kale, a variety of Bect	
soon as this appears in market. It is planted	with beautiful and tender leaves, becoming very	
in rows and allowed to run on the ground; per	popular in Europe for cooking as "greens";	
pint 35 cents,	per oz. 15 cents,	O



Beets, Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Scarlet		Cabbages, Marblehead Mammoth, very large	
Brazilian, per lb. \$1.00; per oz an cents Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian, per lb.	10	winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; per lb.	
\$1.00; per oz 15 cents,	10	\$6.60; per oz. 50 cents; per half az. 30 cents,	
Large Ribbed Silver, per lb St. +; oz 15 cts., Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red, for cattle; per	10	Robinson's Champion. This is one of the largest Cabbages grown, very much resembling	
lh. 75 cents; per oz	10	Marblehead Mammoth, and of good quality for	
Carter's Mammoth Long Red, of very large		so large a growth. It sometimes weighs 60 lbs.;	
size and good quadity; per lb. 85 cents; per oz. Long Yellow, for cattle; per lb. 75 cents; oz.	10	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	
Olive-Shaped Red, large, for cuttle; per lb. 75		head variety, grown from choice heads; per lli.	
Carter's Improved Orange Globe, the very	10	Ss.00: per az. 40 cents,	111)
hest round Mangel; per lb, 85 cents; per oz	10	over finely; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 45 cents,	10
BROCOLI, page 102.		Large Flat Dutch, good for fill or winter crop, resembling the Drumhend; Th. Se. oo; oz. 20 cts.	
Purple Cape, one of the hardiest and most popu-		Flat Brunswick Drumhead, fine, late; per lh.	
ular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the carliest of the purple varieties;		\$4.00; per nz. 40 cents,	10
per oz. 70 cents,	10	per oz. 40 cents,	10
Southampton, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety—one of the old popular sorts, like Ports-		Drumhead Savoy, one of the very best winter	
month, Sulphur, etc.; per oz. 30 cents,	5	Cabbages; per lb. \$2.60; per az. 20 cents, Dwarf Green Curled Savoy, heads small and	5
CABBAGES, pages 100 and 101.		rather loose, very hardy and excellent; per lb.	
Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per ib.		\$2.60; per az. 20 cents, Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy, hends round and	5
\$2.00; per oz. 20 cents	5	very solid and of fine quality; forms its head	
Large York, larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cts.	5	very early; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, Chappell's Red Pickling, of brighter color and	5
Wheeler's Imperial. This is one of the best		more true to the kind than any other variety of	
early varieties we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance; per lb. \$2.50;		red or pickling Cabbage; th. \$3.75; oz. 35 cts.,	
per oz. 25 cents	10	Large Late Blood Red, pure; for pickling; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Little Pixie, very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lh. \$2.50; per az. 25 cents,	10	Early Blood Red, early variety; will make fine	
Early Wakefield, (American seed.) the great	***	winter Cabbage if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
favorite with market gardeners for the New York Market; the earliest and sure to head.	ĺ	COLLARDS, page 101.	
The seed is true and the best; per 1b. \$7.00;	}	Creole, the popular Creole Collard, so well	
per oz. 60 cents; per half oz. 40 cents	15	known and prized at the South, and so nicely adapted to the Southern climate. We have	
Early Wyman, a comparatively new variety, almost as early as Wakefield, larger, but not as		taken pains to secure this at the special re-	
solid: very popular around Boston, for market;		quest of our customers in the Southern States;	
but with us it has seemed very variable in character; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz. 60 cents.	25	per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 ceuts,	10
Fearnaught, a new, early, English Cabbage,		CAULIFLOWER, pages 101 and 102.	
claimed to be the earliest known; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10	Early Paris, early and fine; short stalk, white; per oz. \$1.50; half oz. 90 cents,	20
Large French Oxheart, a fine, heart-shaped		Erfurt Large Early White, a large and excel-	
Cabbage, coming in use after <i>Early York</i> and other earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavor-	Ì	lent early Cauliflower; oz. \$2.50; half oz. \$1.50, Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the earliest variety	30
ed, and heads freely; lb. \$3.00; oz. 30 cents,	10	grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and	
Enfield Market, large, compact head, early and		surest to head; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20, New Imperial, a new French variety, repre-	25
superior; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents, Sugar-loaf, a very good early variety, with a	10	sented as large and very early, and in every way	
conical or sugar-loaf shaped head, a great favor-		superior; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20,	25
ite with many; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, Winningstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf	5	Lenormand's, one of the largest and hardiest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz. \$2.50; per	
in form; one of the best summer sorts; if sown		1mlf oz. \$1.50,	30
late, good for fall or even winter; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10	Lenormand's Short-Stemmed, new; extra- fine; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20,	25
Early Schweinfurth, an early Cabbage, for		Veitch's Autumn Giant, a new, large and very	- 3
summer and antiumn use, and of large size, but not solid; per oz. \$1.20; per half oz. 75 cents,		superior variety; per oz. \$2.50; half oz. \$150, . Large Asiatic, a fine, large, late variety, one of	30
Filderkraut. This is comparatively new, but	30	the best large sorts; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz.	
has become the general favorite in Germany, and		Stadtholder a large Cormon verification and large	1,5
is excellent in America. I import the seed directly from Stuttgart; lb. \$4.00; oz. 40 cents, .	10	Stadtholder, a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; oz. \$1.00; half oz. 60 cts.,	15
Stone Mason Marblehead, a lærge, solid, ten-		Walcheren, a very hardy variety, and by many	
der and excellent free heading winter Cabbage; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10	considered the best; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz. 60 cents,	1."
	- 1		15



Cauliflower, Carter's Dwarf Mammoth, early,		CORN, page 105.	
dwarf, compact and hardy; per oz. \$1.75; half		Early Minnesota, by far the best very early	
	25	Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Plant rather	
CRESS, page 102.		dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of	7.0
Fine Curled, superior; will bear cutting several		good quality; per pint 25 cents,	10
times; per oz. 10 cents	5	good Corn, sweet, with very small coh, nearly	
salad; per ov. 10 cents,	5	as early as the Minnesota; per pint 25 cents, .	10
Broad - Leaved Garden, sometimes used for	5	Russell's Prolific, a very superior early variety.	
soups; per oz. 15 cents,	5	It is the earliest first-class Sweet Corn. Ears	
Australian, leaves delicate green, flavor mild	- 3	eight to ten inches in length; per pint 25 cents. Moore's Early Concord, a very good Corn,	10
and fine; per oz. ro cents,	5	very much prized in the neighborhood of Bos-	
Perennial American, resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; ez. 20 cts.		ton: ears large; ripens after Russell's, and in	
Water, does pretty well in moist situations, but	10	earliness about with Early Eight Rowed, or	
better on the edges of streams in shallow water;		Crosby's; per pint 25 cents,	10
per oz. 6 - cents; per half oz. 40 cents,	15	Crosby's Early, nearly as early as Russell's Pro-	
CORN SALAD, page 102.		lific, ears about as long, or a little longer, very thick, having from twelve to sixteen rows. A	
Per lb. \$1.5 ; per oz. 15 cents,	.5	very desirable Corn for the private garden and	
	.,	for market, like the old Asylum, but earlier;	
CARROTS, page 103. Early Very Short Scarlet, the most desirable		per pint 25 cents,	IO
for forcing, and much prized in Europe for some:		Early Eight-Rowed Sugar, following the pre-	
per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5	ceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint	
Early French Short Horn, small; best for		25 cents,	10
table; preferred by some for all purposes, even		Stowell's Evergreen, late; very select and	
for stock; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5	pure; per pint 25 cents,	10
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted, larger than Short Horn, and a desirable table variety; per	l	Parching, best white; per pint 25 cents,	10
1. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5	CUCUMBERS, pages 105 and 106.	
Half Long Scarlet Pointed Rooted, a very	7	AMERICAN VARIETIES.	
desirable Carrot either for table or feeding,		Early Russian, very early, hardy and produc- tive; small, growing in pairs; per lb. \$2.00;	
sweet and productive; lb. \$1,25; oz. 15 cents,	5	per ox. 20 cents,	10
Long Orange, per lb. \$1,25; per oz. 15 cents, .	5	Early Netted Russian, new, and very promising	25
Altringham, selected, red; lli. \$1.25; az. 15 cts., Large Orange Belgian Green-Top, rich, fine	.5	Early Green Cluster, next in earliness to the	
for feeding; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5	Russian; small, prickly, in clusters, produc-	ď
Long White Belgian Green-Top, fine for cat-		tive; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents, Early Frame, a good variety for pickling and	5
tle; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents,	5	table, of medium size; per lb. \$1.25; per oz.	
CHICORY, page 103.		15 cents,	5
Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg, per lb.		Early White Spine, an excellent variety for	
\$1.25; per oz	10	table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favor-	
·CELERY, page 104.		ite with market growers, and called "New York Market;" per lh. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of		Improved Long Green, a very fine long fruit of	
the very hest varieties, growing stout, crisp and		excellent quality; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15	
of exceedingly fine mitty flavor; per oz. 25 cts.,	5	cents,	5
Lion's Paw, fine, large, white; per oz. 25 cents,	5	FOREIGN VARIETURS.	
Goodwin's White, fine, solid: per oz. 25 cents, Sandringham Dwarf White, a new variety,	5	Long Green Southgate, one of the finest old English varieties, pretty hardy,	15
gaining much popularity in Europe; produced		Chinese Long Green, long, productive and	
by the gardener to the Prince of Wales; solid,		hardy,	15
crisp, and of fine flavor; per oz. 30 cents,	10	Stockwood, fine, hardy, standard sort; every	
Boston Market, of low growth, somewhat		way superior,	15
branching, white, crisp, and a favorite of the		Wood's Long Ridge, a fine, hardy variety, . Bedfordshire Surprise, hardy and excellent, .	15
market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston; per oz. 35 cents,	10	Giant of Arnstadt, one of the finest, good bearer,	
Sealey's Leviathan, white, very large and	-	Rollisson's Telegraph, one of the best,	2
solid, unsurpassed in flavor; per oz. 25 cents, .	5	General Grant, new and excellent,	2
Laing's Mammoth Red, fine flavor, large;		Carter's Champion, a fine winter variety,	2
excellent keeper; per oz. 25 cents,	5	Lord Kenyon's Favorite, a very fine, large, black-spined English variety,	2
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crim- son, like Turner's Incomparable Dwarf in		Cuthill's Highland Mary, very superior and	
everything but color, being crimson; oz. 30 cts.,	10	productive; hardy; fine for forcing,	2
Turnip-Rooted, (Celeriac,) forming Turnip-		Sion House Improved, fine; constant; good	l
shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per oz. 25 cts.,	5	bearer; one of the best English sorts,	2
Seeds for Flavoring. This is seed too old for		Mills' Jewess,	2.
vegetation, but excellent for flavoring pickles,		Sir Colin Campbell, fine, large, black-spined, . Swan Neck, a new variety; very promising, .	2
etc.; per lb. \$1.00; per oz	10	and and treek, a new variety, very brountsing,	



EGG PLANT, page 106.	,	MARTYNIA, page 92.	
Early Long Purple, eight or nine inches long,		proboscidea, per oz. 75 cents,	10
productive; per oz. 45 cents,	5	MELONS, page 93.	
Round Purple, medium size: per ox. 40 cents, Improved New York Purple, very large and	5	MUSK MILLONS,	
fine, the best; per oz. 60 cents; half oz. 40 cts.,	10	Early Christina, early, yellow fleshed; per fb. \$2.00; per nz. 20 cents,	10
Striped, fine fruit and beantiful,	10	Jenny Lind, small fruit, but very fine quality,	10
Black Pekin, per oz. 75 cents; half oz. 45 cents,	10	moderately early; per lb. \$2.00; Dz. 20 cents.	10
ENDIVE, page 118.		Prolific Nutmeg, a very good, bardy and pro-	
Green Curled, per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 nepts, .	5	lific variety, fruit predium size, sometimes prot-	
White Curled, per lb. \$2.50; per nz. 25 cents, . Batavian, per lb. \$2.25; per oz. 25 cents,	5 5	ty large, roundish, netted, flesh thick, green and of very excellent thoso; per lb, \$2.50; oz. e5.2ts.	IU
KOHL RABI, page 107.	,	Nutmeg, medium size, round, flesh green, of good	-
Large Early Purple, beautiful purple, tender,		quality; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 reats,	5
and excellent for the table; lb, \$2,00; oz. 20 cts.,	5	White Japanese, deliciously and delicately	
Large Early White, fine and tender for table;		sweet, flesh thick, very pole green, skin creamy white and very thin; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cents,	1))
per lb. \$2.00; per nz. 20 cents,	5	Fine Netted, an early, delicious melon; per b.	1/)
Large Late Green, large and excellent for stock; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20,	5	\$2.00; per oz. 20 rents,	10
Large Late Purple, large and fine for stock;	.,	Green Citron, large, with thick, green flesh,	
per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5	good flavor; per lb. \$2.00; 07, 20 cents, Pineapple, dark green, oval, netted, flesh thick.	10
Early White Vienna, delicate, much prized for		sweet and juicy: per 10, \$2.00; nz. 20 cents,	10
forming; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents, Early Purple Vienna, another forming variety,	10	Persian, very large, rather late, green fleshol;	
similar to above except in cobr; per lb. \$5.00;		per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	10
per oz. 40 cents,	10	Casaba, a new variety, oblong, and very large,	
LEEK, page 118.		fine flavor, yellowish green flesh aml netted skin; per lb. \$2,50; per nz. 25 cents,	10
Broad Flag, per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10	WATER MELONS.	417
Musselburg, per lb. \$6.00; per ez. 50 cents,	20	Mountain Sweet, dark green, flesh red, sweet	
LETTUCE, page 107. Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage, very large		and rich, early and hardy; b. \$1.00; Dz. 10 cts.	5
and superb; per oz. 25 cents	5	Mountain Sprout, long, striped; scorlet flesh, one of the best, but not quite as early as Moun-	
Large Pale Green Asiatie, a large and good		tain Sweet; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Cabbage variety; per oz. 25 cents,	5	Ilick Spanish, an old variety and one	
Victoria Cabbage, hardy and fine for early	_	of the richest; round, rather small, dark green;	
sowing: per oz., 25 cts.,	5	red flesh, sweet and rich; per lb. 1.25; oz., 150., Goodwin's Imperial, a good melon for anna-	10
for summer; per oz., 3cc.,	5	tenrs, of fine quality; per oz. 30 cems,	10
Imperial White, large Cabbage; hardy, desira-		Vick's Early. Long, smooth, rather small,	
ble for winter sowing; oz., 25 ets.,	5	flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, and the earliest	
All the Year Round, a very hardy, compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close		Melon we are acquainted with, Orange. The flesh separates easily from the	25
heads; in perfection a long time; oz., 40c.,	1))	rind, fair quality; per oz. 25 nents,	10
Satisfaction, a new English variety, large,	- 1	Citron, for preserves; per lb. \$1.25; oz 15 cents,	
nnusually tender; remaining in head a long		MUSTARD, page 93.	
New Premium Cabbage, good solid head,	20	White, best for salad or culinary purposes; per	
keeping in good condition without going to seed		lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents,	5
longer than any other variety; excellent for all		Chinese, a variety with larger leaves and more	
uses and seasons; per oz., 50c	10	succulent stems than the other sorts, and prized for salad; per lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents	_
Wheeler's Tom Thumb, a new dwarf variety, of excellent quality, with fine, white, solid		Black, this is the kind usually used for compre-	5
heart; per oz. 50 cents,	10	cial Mustard, being stronger than the White;	
Early Tennis Ball, one of the earliest and best		per lb. 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
heading varieties; per oz., 25c.,	5	ONIONS, pages 94 and 95.	
Early Egg, very early; the best for forcing; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz., 30c.,	_	AMERICAN VARIETIES,	
Hardy Green Winter, the old Hammersmith;	5	A good deal of cheap Western and California On Seed will be offered this season. Ours is all of he	
considered the best Winter Lettines; oz., 250., .	5	growth, from pure selected Onions.	77116
Green Curled, a very beautiful sort for garnish-		Wethersfield Red, one of the best varieties for	
ing, fair quality, early; per oz., 25c., White Silesian, early; rather loose head; ten-	5	a general crop; of good size; red, roundish, productive; heads and keeps well; per lb.,	
der; per oz., 25cs	5	\$2.50; per oz., 250	10
and exceedingly tender; per oz., 50c.,	10	Early Red, early; good; per lb., \$3.00; oz., 30c. Danvers Yellow, a fine, large, round Onion;	10
Paris White Cos, one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz., 25c.,	5	very choice; per ft., \$3.00; per oz., 300., Large Yellow, a fine, large, flat Onion: forms	10
Cut Leaved, a new, handsome, hardy sort. See	-	bulbs readily: per 15., \$2.50; per oz., 25c.,	10
FLORAL GUIDE for 1876, No. 1, page 45, for de-		White Globe, a large, white Onion, as large as	
scription,	20	Danvers Yellow; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10



FORUIGN VARIETIES.	1	PEPPERS, page 112.	
Onions, Large Strasburg, flesh-colored; large;		Tomato-formed Red, large - 3 inches in diam-	
good beeper and productive; B., \$2.00; 07., 200.,	10	eter and 2 inches in length-ribbed; flesh thick,	
Large Oval Madeira, or New Giant, flat;		mild and pleasant; per oz. 30 cents,	5
very large and good; per lb., \$2,00; az., 20c	IO	Large Bell very large-nearly 4 inches long and	
Large Round Madeira, or New Giant, per		3 in diameter; glossy red, early, flesh thick and	
lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10	very mild; per oz. 30 cents,	5
White Lisbon, a very pretty, round, white		Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth, much like	
Onion, almost 4 inches in diameter, a fair		Bell, perhaps a little larger; per oz. 50 cents, .	10
keeper, and a splendid variety for warm cli-		Monstrous, or Grossum, a French variety, the	
mates, like the South or South-west; per lb.,		largest we have ever grown; per oz. 50 cents, .	10
\$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10	Long Red, beautiful and productive, 4 inches in	
Silver-Skinned, true, white; delicate; early;		length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh	
not a good keeper; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 200.,	IO	thick and pungent; a good substitute for Chy-	
NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.		enne; per oz. 30 cents,	5
New Giant Rocca, of Naples, a splendid large		Long Yellow, similar to the above except in	
Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin;		color: both are late, and the plants should be	
weight as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural		started in a hot-bed; per oz. 30 cents,	5
Society, of London, 3 pounds, 9 onnces; per th.,		Cayenne, small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper	
\$5.00; per 0z., 40c.,	15	of commerce; per oz. 35 cents,	5
Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli, more flat		Cherry-formed small, round, very productive,	
than the preceding, quite as large, and blood		makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz. 35 cts.,	5
red; per lb., \$6.00; per 0z., 50c.,	15	PEAS, page 113,	
Large Flat White Italian Tripoli, very pure	*	EARLIEST.	
white skin, flat, very mild flavor; and as large		Carter's First Crop, earliest and most product-	
as either of the above; per lb., \$6.00; oz., 500.	15	ive; height, 30 inches, and giving a large crop	
Early Flat White Italian Tripoli, beantiful		for so early a Pen, per quart, 60c.,	10
white skin, very mild, of rapid growth, early;		Kentish Invicta, round, blue Pea, and the ear-	
per lb. \$6.00; per oz. 50 cents,	15	fiest blue variety grown, and only a day or so	
Marzajola, new, and represented as the earliest		after First Crop, excellent; 2 feet in height; per	
Onion grown. In warm chinates seed sown in		quart, 80c.,	20
antumn produces large bulbs in March; per lb		McLean's Little Gem, a green, wrinkled,	
\$6.00; oz., 50c.,	15	marrow Pen, as dwarf as Tom Thumb, of a deli-	
New Queen, white skin, fine flavor, and the best		cious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per	
keeper of the new foreign Onions; rather small;		guart, 8oc.,	20
per lh., \$8.00; per oz., 63c.,	25	McLean's Advancer, a dwarf, green, wrinkled	
OKRA, page 111.		marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per	
Long Green, long, pale green, and ribbed; per		quart, 70c.,	15
lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	Laxton's Alpha, an excellent wrinkled Pea,	
Dwarf White, earliest and best for the North;	J	about as early as Little Gem, growing about 30	
per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	inches; per quart, 8oc.,	20
		Nutting's No. 1, a very excellent Pea; dwarf,	
PARSLEY, page 111.		about 15 inches in height, very early, product-	
Enfield Matchless, one of the most delicate of		ive, and of fine quality; per quart, 80c.,	20
the curled sorts; per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents,	5	Tom Thumb, very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per	
Myatt's Garnishing, large, finely curled, bright		quart, 70c.,	15
green; per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents,	5	Blue Peter, habit like Tom Thumb, but more	
Carter's Champion Moss Curled, somewhat		robust, almost as dwarf, and immensely pro-	
similar to Myatt's Garnishing, but very much superior, especially for garnishing purposes; per		ductive. We saw it in England, and it seemed to us the most promising of the new Peas for	
		the American grower: per quart, 900.,	20
b. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	Waite's Caractacus, one of the best and most	20
per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents,	5	productive early Peas, strong grower and next	
Covent Garden, the most elegant curled Parsley)	in earliness to Carter's First Crop; per quart,	
grown for garnishing purposes; per lb. \$1.00;		50 cents,	10
per oz. 10 cents,	5	Early Kent, 3 feet; the common early market	
-	,	Pea here; per quart, 50c.,	10
PUMPKINS, page 111.		SECOND HARLY,	
Large Cheese, large, skin reddish orange; flesh		Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod, a very	
thick, fine and sweet; lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents, .	5	productive, long-podded variety, having from	
Cushaw, solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well;		11 to 12 Peas in each pod; it is very hardy, and	
per lb. \$1 00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	may be put in the ground as soon as the frost is	
Connecticut Field, lb. 50 cents; oz. 10 cents, .	5	out; per quart, 6oc.,	1/-
PARSNIPS, page 112.	Ì	McLean's Premier, a large, wrinkled Pea, in	
Long Hollow Crown, one of the very best Pars-	1	fact, the largest and finest looking. Pea we have	
nips grown, either for stock or the table; per		ever seen. It is claimed, in Europe, to be one	
lb. \$1.∞; per oz. το cents,	5	of the best Peas in cultivation, both for product-	
Carter's New Maltese, claiming to be a mark-		iveness and flavor; per quart, 70c.,	15
ed improvement over all old sorts; per lb. \$2.50;		Napoleon, 30 inches; wrinkled; light green;	
per oz., 25 cents,	10	rich, sweet; per quart, 70c.,	15



Peas, Eugenic, 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet	1	SALSIFY, page 114.	
and rich; per quart, 750.,	15	Salsify, per ib., \$1.50; per oz., 15 dents,	
McLean's Princess Royal, 1 foot; very pro- ductive, long podded, sweet; per quart, 60 cents,	10	Black, or Scorzonera, a black variety, with a	
LATE CROP.	10	somewhat bitter root, not much used at present;	
Carter's Surprise, an improved large blue Pea,	Í	per oz., 25 cents,	10
excellent in quality, and very productive; per	1	SEA KALE.	
quart, 6 + cents,	10	Per oz. 35 cents,	31
Blue Imperial, 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and pro-		SQUASHES, page 115.	
ductive; fair quidity; per quart, 50 cents,	10	Early Bush Scollop, a good, early, Summer	
very dwarf Tom Thumb habit; per quart, 80		Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills those feet apart; per	
cents,	20	b., 1.25; per ez., 15 cents,	17
Yorkshire Hero, a very fine, large, dwarf,	}	Early Bush Crook-Necked, the cichest sum-	
wrinkled variety, of good quality and product-	1	mer Squash; very early and productive; plant	
ive; per quart, 65 cents,	10	m hills three feet apart; per lb., \$1.25; per oz	
Champion of England, 5 feet; (ich; sweet;	,	75 Cents,	10
popular everywhere; per quart, 50 cents, Dwarf Sugar, 3 feet; pods skinless and edible;	10	Hubbard, an excellent Squash, almost as good	
good quality shelled; per quart, 80 cents,	20 ,	as the Sweet Potato; per 10., \$1.50; per ov.,	10
Tall Sugar, 5 feet; edible pods, very large and	ĺ	Marblehead, a very good winter Squash, resem-	
long; per quart, 80 cents,	20	bling the Hubbard, sometimes quite as good,	
RHUBARB, page 113.	i	though more variable; per lh., \$1.50; per oz.,	
Myatt's Victoria, per oz., 25 cents,	5	75 cents,	10
Linnæus, per oz., 25 cents,	5	Butnam. This is a new variety, evidently from	
RADISHES, page 114.	1	the Hubbard, and in appearance almost like the light colored variety of the Hubbard, when first	
Rose Olive-Shaped, oval; very tender and	1	introduced. We have had some specimens for	
excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose		trial, and it is the driest Squash we have ever	
color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., to cents,	5	eaten, and on this account, if this good quality	
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, like the above except m color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	_	is constant, will be prized. The flavor does not	
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called New	5	suit our taste as well as the Hubbard,	2
French Breakfast; very tender and beautiful;		Turban, or Turk's Cap, a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with	
per th., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban;	
White Olive-Shaped, like the other olive-		flesh orange; almost as good as Hubbard, and	
shaped varieties in everything except color;	_	weighing about six pounds; per lb., \$2.25; per	
per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, Long Scarlet Short-Top, the favorite long	5	07., 25 cents,	10
market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long;		Boston Marrow, a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	*
per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Winter Crook-Neck, of fair quality, very hardy	10
Salmon Color, like Scarlet Short-Top, but	- 1	und a good keeper; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15	
lighter in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	cents,	70
Long White Naples, a beautiful long, clear		SPINACH, page 115.	
white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent for a late Radish; per 15., \$1.00 per	Ì	Prickly, or Fall, hardiest and best for fall or	
oz., 10 cents,	5	very early spring sowing; per lh., 75 cents;	
Red Turnip, round; about an inch in diameter;		per oz., 10 cents,	
skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per 16., \$1.00;		Round, or Summer, for spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	
per oz., 10 cents,	5	New Zealand, very large and luxuriant; endures	
White Turnip, similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later;		drouth well, and produces a large quantity of	
per lb., \$1.00 per oz., to cents,	5	leaves; plants should stand at least two feet	
Yellow Turnip, similar to the above except in	,	apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., to cents,	5 .	TOMATOES, page 116.	
Chinese Rose Winter, sow in summer, same	ĺ	Hubbard's Curled Leaf, the earliest of all the	
as Turnips; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents, .	10	Tomatoes; small to medium in size, some speci-	
Chinese White Winter, an excellent white	i	mens irregular; plant dwarf in habit; set	
winter Radish, like Chinese Rose, except in color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10	half the usual distance apart; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; oz., 25 cts.,	r
Black Spanish Winter, Round, per lb., \$1.00;	- 5	Early Smooth Red, early, smooth, round, me-	:
per oz., 10 cents,	5	dium size, of fair quality, and productive; per	
Black Spanish Winter, Long, per th., \$1.00;	1	oz., 30 cents,	
per oz., to cents,	5	Gen. Grant, a very superior, good sized Tomato,	
Large White Spanish Winter, per lb., \$1.50,	70	smooth, rather that in form; of good quality,	
per oz., 15 cents,	10	and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; oz., 30 ets., Hathavay's Excelsior, early, medium to large,	
really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese		smooth as an apple; very solid, and of excel-	
in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2	,	lent quality every way; the best Tomato I have	
to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and good		ever grown; per oz., 40 cents; per half oz., 25	
flavor: per lb., \$2.50; per oz , 20 cents	15	cents	



Fomato, Trophy, very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality; too late or it would be	j	Turnips, Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, a celes- brated English variety, and one of the very best;	
popular: per oz., so cents: half oz., 30 cents, .	1.	per lb., \$1,60; per oz., 10 cepts, 5	
Green Gage, a new, smooth, orange-colored To-		Skirving's Liverpool, very smooth, good	
mato; less than medium size; of very good		quality, and of medium size, very solid and	
flavor,	30 [sweet; supposed to be the best for a shallow	
Persian, a very large, solid variety, of delicate	1	soil; per lb., \$1.00; per oz. 10 cepts, 5	
flavor, and beautiful creamy yellow in color;	1	Sutton's Champion, a good English variety,	
per 62., 25 cents,	5	very much resembling Marshall's Extra Purples	
Large Yellow, bright yellow, large, smooth; per	- 1	top; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, 5	
oz., 30 cents,	5 1	Large London, a good and very reliable long	
Pear-Shaped, fine for preserving and pickling.	5 !	keeping variety; per lh., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents, . 3	
Plum-Shaped, Yellow, for preserving and		HERBS, page 119.	
pickling	5		
Cherry, Yellow and Red, for preserving or pick-	1	Anise; Arnica; Balm; Basil, Sweet; Bene; Bor-	
ling, each	5	age; Caraway; Catnep; Corlander; Cumin;	
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry, a distinct spe-		Dill; Fennel, Large Sweet; Horehound; Hyss	
cies; prized for preserving,	10	sop; Lavender; Marjoram, Sweet; Rosemary;	
	ĺ	Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer; Sa-	
TURNIPS, page 117.		vory, Winter; Tausy; Thyme, Broad-Leaved	
ENGLISH TURNIPS.	1	English; Thyme, Summer; Thyme, Winter;	
Early White Flat Dutch, size medium; grows	ì	Wormwood; each, 5)
quick; per lb. \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents	5	Was a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second	
Early Yellow Dutch, one of the best for the	3	GRASSES AND CLOVER.	
garden; per lb., \$1,00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	At the price per bushel we deliver to Express Com-	_
White Norfolk, a popular variety for feeding;	2	pany here or on board cars. No charge for bags or	ď
per lb., \$1,00; per oz., 50 cents	3	packing. By the quart we prepay postage.	
Strap-Leaved White-Top, roundish, of medi-	3	Crested Dog's Tail, (Cynosurus cristatus, \quart, 73	
nm size; one of the best, either for market or		Kentucky Blue Grass, (Poa pratensis,) clean	,
family use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., to cents, .	5	seed; per bushel, \$2.50; peck, 85 cents; quart, 25	_
Strap-Leaved Red-Top, similar to above, pur-	J	Orchard Grass, (Dactylis glomerata,) per bushel,	,
ple above ground : per b., \$1.00; per oz., 10c.,	5	\$4.00; peck, 1.25; quart,	2
Early White Stone, a good, glube-shaped Tur-	,	Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (Loium perenne.)	
uip; per lh., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	per bushel, \$4.00; peck, \$1.35; quart, 30)
Early Yellow Stone, similar to above, except	,	Red Top, (Agrostis vulgaris,) per bushel, \$2.50;	
in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	peck, 85 cents; quart,	5
Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball, very	,	Sheep's Fescue, (Pestuca evina,) per quart, 33	
early and fine; per lh., \$1.00; per az., 10 cents,	5	Siender-Leaved Fescue, (Festuca tenuifolia,)	,
White Globe, large, white; fine for field cul-	٠.	per quart,	'n
ture; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Sweet Vernal Grass, (Anthoxanthum odora-)
Orange Jelly, a very beautiful yellow Turnip,		tum,) per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10	0
one of the very best yellows for the table; per		Lawn Grass, fine mixed; per bushel, \$4.00; per	
lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	peck, \$1.25; per quart, 30	0
Long Red Tankard, good and productive sort		Clover, White, per lb. by mail, 75 cents; per 100	
for field crop, per lh., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	lbs., delivered to railroad here, \$50.00	٥
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent, per		Alsike, per lb., by mail, 75 cents; per 100 lbs.,	
lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	delivered to railroad here, 50.00	o
Yellow Malta, fine, rather small, very smooth;		Scarlet, (Trifolium incarnatum), per lb., by	
per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5 .	mail, 50 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered here, . 25.00	0
Jersey Navet, a new, delicate, white Turnip,		Lucerne, (Alfalfa,) per lb., by mail, 75 cents;	
long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one		100 lbs., delivered here, 50.00	0
of the best for the table, very sweet; per Ih.,		Lucerne, (California Alfalfa,) per lb., by	
\$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10	mail, 75 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered here, . 50.00	0
Teltow, a well-known German variety; flesh		Spring Vetches, per lb., by mail, 35 cents; per	
white, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor; per		100 lbs., delivered here, 10.00	0
lb., \$1,00; az., 10c.,	5	Sainfoin, per lb., by mail, 60 ceurs; per bushel,	
RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.		delivered here, 6.00	0
White Sweet, a large, white, solid Swede, some-		GRASS SEED IN BULK, BY MAIL.	
times called White Russian; lb., \$1.00; 0z., 10c.,	5	peck, bush	
White Red-Top, a French Swede, with reddish	_	Blue Grass, post-paid, \$1.25 5.00	
purple top, sweet and solid; per lb., \$1,00; per		Orthard Grass,	
oz., 10 cents,	5	Red Top, " 1.25 5.00	
Green-Top, a round, solid, sweet variety, very	J	Davit Grass,	J
productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, .	5	ONION SETS.	
Laing's Purple-Top, an old and favorite vari-	J	We keep on hand usually a good stock of Onion Set	×.
ety, good keeper, solid and productive; per lb.,		of the best quality. As the prices by the bushel vary	y
\$1.00; per oz., to cents,	5	so much each season, we can give only approximate	C
Carter's Imperial Purple-Top, claimed to be	,	quotations, subject to market changes:	
the best Purple-top grown; very hardy; per lb.,		English Multipliers, or Potato Onions, per	
\$1.00: per oz., 10 cents,	5	bushel \$6,00; peck, \$1.75; quart, 50	0



Top, or Button Onions, per bush., \$8.6%; peck.	Garlic Sets, per Ili.,
Yellow Bottom Sets, per bushel, \$7.50; peck, \$2.00; quart,	ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Conover's Colossal, 1 year, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 30 cents; per 100 \$1.50 2 years, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 50 cents; per 100
ARTICHOKE, pp. 21 and 22 FLORAL GUIDE. Artichoke, true, seed	MUSHROOM SPAWN. Per lb.,

DINING TABLE ORNAMENTS.

Nothing can be more tasteful than the elegant glass or moments now made for the adornment of the Dining Table. The little glass troughs, about two inches in width and depth, outside measure, are of so many different forms that they can be made up in any shape desired. They are supplied with water, and then filled with flowers, and generally surround a fine center piece. We have even seen beautiful monograms made of them at weddings. All can be packed and sent safely by Express. The following are the prices of the glass troughs here:

 Large one-half circle,
 each 85 cents

 Small one-half circle,
 " 65 "

 One-fourth circle,
 " 50 "

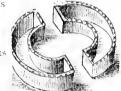
 Straight, 18 inches,
 " \$1,20

 Straight, 12 inches,
 " 70 cents

 Straight, 9 inches,
 " 65 "

 Crosses,
 " 85 "

 Canoes,
 " \$1,25





The above are highly ornamental, and can be used with great effect. Single pieces are sometimes ordered by our customers, but they can hardly be used to any advantage.



THE "EXCELSIOR" LAWN MOWER.

After a careful examination, and witnessing several triads, I am led to believe that the New "Excelsior" Lawn Mower is the best Mower for all work that I have seen. It is very simple in construction, and is not likely to get out of order with proper use, and for style of finish and Mechanical construction do not think it is excelled by any in the market.

It has an open balance wiper—with steel knives—the only practical means of securing strength and ease of draft, and Patent Adjustable Wrought Iron handle attached to each side of the Machine.

PRICES.

No. 1, Width of Cut 9 inches,					\$14.00
No. 2, Width of Cut 12 inches					. 18.00
No. 3. Width of Cut 15 inches, .	٠				, 22,00
No. 4. Width of Cut 18 inches, .					. 26.00

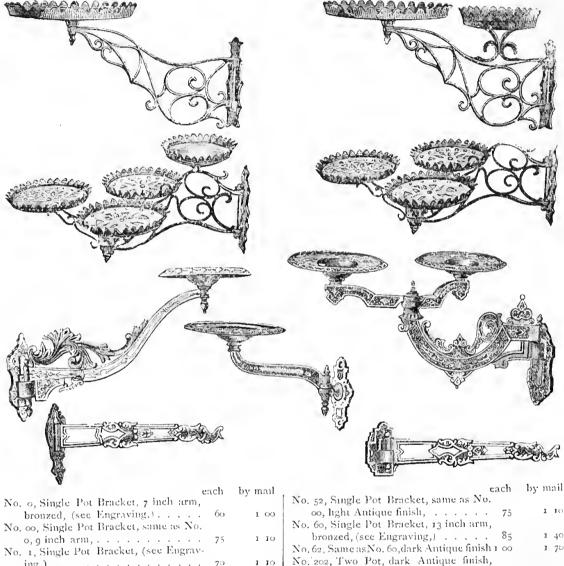
NOVELTIES. —In our next number we shall give a list of Foreign Novelties. We have heard of nothing startling yet. We design to have our next number reach subscribers by the first of February.

WARRANTEES.—We grow many of our Seeds and obtain the remainder from the best growers in the world. Still, I wish it understood that I warrant nothing, and will say as last year, that while people possess so much of original sin, and are so ready to say "the woman thou gavest me," or "the seeds thou sentest me," we do not propose to warrant Seeds unless we can get Customers warranted.



BRACKETS FOR FLOWER POTS.

Since we introduced Swing Brackets for Windows, the demand has been constantly increasing. They are fastened to the casing of the window, so that they receive the light, and they can swing back at night when there is danger of hard frost.



e:	ıch	by m	ail
No. o, Single Pot Bracket, 7 inch arm,			
bronzed, (see Engraving.)	60	1	00
No. 00, Single Pot Bracket, same as No.			
o, g inch arm,	75	1	10
No. 1, Single Pot Bracket, (see Engrav-			
ing,)	70	1	10
No. 2, Two Pot Bracket, see Engraving	90	1	35
No. 3, Three Pot Bracket, (see Eng.) 1	40	2	00
No. 4. Four Pot Bracket, (see Engraving) 1	75	2	50
No. 6, Four Pot Branket, center tray 6			
inches in diameter, other trays 5 in. 2	OO	3	50
No. 9. A very pretty, light, Two Pot			
Bracket,	25	1	75
No. 11. A very pretty, light, Four Pot			
Bracket,	75	2	55
No. 12. A very pretty, light, Single Pot			
Bracket,	50		75
No. 50, Single Pot Bracket, same as No.			
oo, dark Antique finish,	75	1	10
-			

each	by mail
No. 52, Single Pot Bracket, same as No.	-
oo, light Antique finish, 75	1 10
No. 60, Single Pot Bracket, 13 inch arm,	
bronzed, (see Engraving,) 85	1 40
No. 62, Same as No. 60, dark Antique finish 1 00	1 70
No. 202, Two Pot, dark Antique finish,	
(see Engraving,) 2 50	3 50
No. 203, Two Pot, light Antique finish,	
same as No. 202, 2 50	3 50
No. 13, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm,	
swinging, (see Engraving,) 25	40
No. 21, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm,	
(see Engraving,)	40
Window Shelf Black Walnut with Bronzed	
Bracket, 2 50	
Four Cup Table Stand, a very neat orna-	
ment, 12 inches high, 2 25	2 80
Three Cup Table Stand, same as Four	
Cup Stand without the center Cup, . 1 75	2 40

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Bouquet Holder, a useful little article for the coat, dress or hair, for keeping flowers fresh. Fill with water, and attach to the dress, etc., by the pin; each, 15 cents: per dozen, \$1.50, by mail, post paid.



BOUQUET HOLDER.

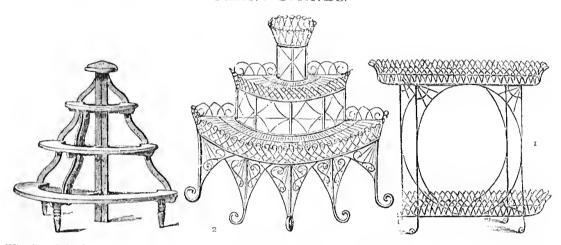


HOUSE ADORNMENTS.

Nothing can give a home more cheerful appearance than a few plants and flowers, and when they are accompanied with tasteful accessories, the fine effect is much increased. We give descriptions of articles of this class that we can supply, and have selected generally those of a moderate price, and yet of excellent design. We have a very large lot of beautiful articles, of almost every description, for beautifying the house—Aquarinms, Vases, Ornamental Pots, Hanging Baskets, Floral Table Ornaments, etc., a few only of which we can even name here, but we are preparing a full Catalogue of Ornamental Goods, and will forward a copy to all who desire.

Customers will please hear in mind that we do not prepay charges on the following articles, except in cases noted, although many of the smaller things can be packed with large orders for Seeds, etc., and go without extra charge. The annexed prices include packing and delivering to Express Company or on board cars.

PLANT STANDS.

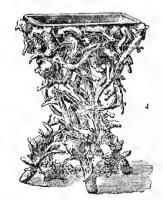


Wire Stand, half round, (Engraving, fig. 2,) 3 feet 6 inches in dinmeter, on castors,	
Wire Stand, full round, 3 feet in diameter, on castors,	0
Wire Stand, half round, same as fig. 2, on castors, without border, 3 feet in diameter,	o
Wire Stand, oval, 3 feet, without border on bottom shelf, on castors,	0
Wire Stand, oval, 3 feet, with border on bottom shelf, on castors, (Engraving, fig. 1,) 6 or	G
Folding Plant Stand, wood, 4 steps, painted green, takes but little space in shipping, (Engraving, fig. 3,) 4 or	0
Folding Plant Stand, 5 steps, same as Fig. 3,	0





Rustic Hanging Baskets.
No. 5, 9 inch bowl \$7.50
No. 5, 10 inch bowl, 2.00
No. 5, 12 inch bowl, 2.50

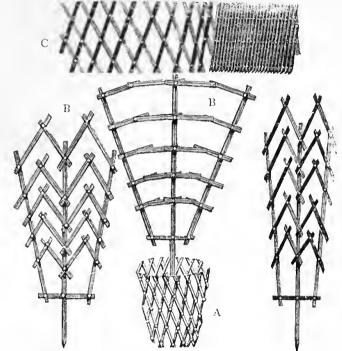


Rustic Vase, oblong; one of the best; three sizes of No. 4. Small, 14 in long, 20 in. high, 5.25 Medium, 16 in. long, 24 in high 5.75 Large, 22 in. long, 28 in. high, 7.00



FLOWER POT COVERS AND TRELLISES.

Those who have desirable plants in common pots which they do not wish to disturb, and who have no large ornamental pots in which they can place the common pots while the plants are in flower, and when desired for any special



WHALE OIL SOAP,-Whale Oil Soap is one of the most useful articles we possess for the destruction of insects on plants. We have it put up so as to be readily shipped by Express only, at the expense of purchaser. t lb. box, 20 cents; 2 lbs., 35 cents; 5 lh. boxes, 80 cts.; to lb. boxes, \$1 50; 20 lb. boxes, \$2 50.

Gishurst's Compound, postpaid, per box, . Giano, postpaid, per lb. 30 cents; 5 lbs. 50
Tobacco Soap, per lb. package, 75 cents; postpaid, 1 con
"per ½ lb. 40 cents; postpaid, . . . 50



SYRINGES.

No. o, unpolished	1, 121/2 in	ich bar.	rel, i rose,		. \$2	50
No. 1, 12/2 inch	barrel, .			 	. \$3	50
No. 2, 13½ "	" sa	me as e	ingraving,		. 4	75
No. 3, 18 "		(4.5		. 6	75
No. 5, 18 "	" In	proved	Rose, .		. 7	50
No. 7. Knuckle						

display, will be pleased with the Ornamen-TAL POT COVERS, as shown in the engravings. These goods are very ornamental, made from black Walnut, fastened with best French Gilt, Silver plated, or White China Head Nails.

POT COVERS. NEW STYLES, (Fig. A.)

		0011			1		• :
						p	ostpaid -
					Cover, §		\$0,40
					Cover, .		45
No.	3, 7	inch	Flower	Pot	Cover, .	45	55
No.	4, 8	inch	Hower	Pot	Cover, .	50	60
No.	5,9	inch	Flower	Pot	Cover, .	55	65
3.157	rasana a	DIE	EL CAVER	POT	TRICLE 18	ses [F	ic R 1

18 inch, 30 cents, by mail, postpaid, . . \$0.45 24 inch, 40 cents, by mail, postpaid, . . . 60 30 inch, 50 cents, sent by Express at risk and expense of purchaser.

36 inch, 60 cents, sent by Express at risk and expense of purchaser.

EXTENSION BY TRELLISES, [Fig. C.] 6 inch Extension Trellis, expanding to 6 feet, 60 cents, by mail, postpaid, . . \$5.70 8 inch Extension Trellis, expanding to 9 feet long, 80 cents, by mail, postpaid, 95

GERMAN POT COVERS.

This style is of wood, nicely ornamented, and being elastie in conse-quence of their peculiar construction, will fit pots of several sizes. and

when not in use can be folded up. They are made of several sizes and of different prices, and all are pretty.



Black Walnut, plain, 5 to 8 inches high, \$0 20 to \$0 35 Painted fancy colors, 5 to 8 inches high, Painted assorted colors with nails, 5 to 8 in-25 10

All of the German Covers can be sent by mail, post paid at the above prices.

We also have a large variety of Trellises for Pots and out-door use, a Circular of which will be mailed on

application.

EXCELSIOR POCKET AND DISSECTING MICROSCOPE.-For Gardeners, Florists and Family use. It is used for examining seeds, insects Packed in neat Black Walnut boxes, so as to be easily carried in the poc-With three Lenses, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00; with two Lenses, by mail, post We will give an engraving in next number.

THE FLORAL ATOMIZER is one of the best and cheapest. use, for destroying Insects on Plants by the application of W Insect Soaps. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.00. The liquid is forced out in a fine spray.

OXALIS POTS. - The Rustic Oxalis Pot. or Hanging Logs, are a very pretty imitation of

an Oak log. It is hing by Brass Chains, two at each end; there are four sizes of them. Price, each, complete with chain, 6 inch, 85 cents; 7 inch, \$1.00; 8 inch, \$1.25; 9 inch, \$1.50.

We have on sale a large assortment of Fancy Flower Pots, varying in price from 75 cents to \$10.00. Also, a full variety of Fish Globes, Gold Fish, Aquariums, &c. Catalogue of these and other Ornamental Goods mailed on application.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new and very much improved edition. cloth, 50 cents.

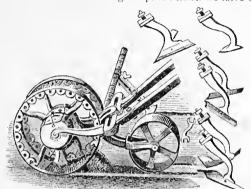


Price, in paper covers, 25 cel



PLANET Jr. COMBINED SEED DRILL AND WHEEL HOE.

These excellent Tools are of the newest and most approved construction, simple, compact and strong, working well in all soils. During the past season we have sold over one hundred of these Machines, and they have given



hoeing with surprising ease, rapidity and perfection. Price \$15.00, delivered to Express Company or on board cars here.

universal satisfaction. The Drill holds one quart, yet works equally well with a fraction of an onnee. The Hopper moves with the earrying wheels, preventing all packing and clogging. The holes can be adjusted all together, and each is so covered by a shield, discharging only after reaching the bottom. that regular dropping is insured. The Plow works between the carrying wheels, opening the furrow just at the depth set. The eovering is done as shown in the cut, the Plow throwing the earth upon the wheels, which continually return it exactly on the top of the seed. The Plow rendily passes fast roots and rocks without waste of seed, by a slight raising of the handles. It becomes a Wheel Hoe by removing one bolt. It has two pairs of interchangeable tempered steel hees, one for delicate work close to the plants, leaving the ground level, the other for throwing heavy furrows to or from the row. It has also a subsoiler and shovel plow for deep stirring, Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe. growers can sow their crops at any depth, and do also all the

No vegetable garden, however small, should be without one,

THE PLANET Jr. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

The Double Wheel Hoe will do the work of six to twelve men with hand hoes, among Market Garden and Root Crops, and small Nursery Stock, finishing perfectly both sides of the row at once, working to or from it, deep or shallow, closer and far better than by hand, and also between the rows when desired. The arch allows working the crop until twelve inches high, both sides at once. The regular width between wheels is 6 inches, but it can be quickly reduced to 2 inches, then working between rows, as in late hoeings of Onions, &c., or it can be expanded to q inches for wide work and advanced erops. Each Machine has three pairs of exchangeable tempered steel hoes, and a pair of subsoilers, and will work in almost any way desired, all rows from 6 inches to 18 inches wide, giving universal surprise and satisfaction. Will work 6, 9, 10 and 12 inch rows, two at once. Price \$10.

We have a few of the old style Planet Jr, Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe, which we will sell at \$10.00 each. These are good Machines for the money. In 1874 we sold seventy-five of them, and they were very satisfactory. A first rate Drill for Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—1st Hoeing. small gardens.

MATTHEW'S GARDEN SEED DRILL.

A really reliable Seed Drill is appreciated by vegetable growers as a great labor and money saver. And in



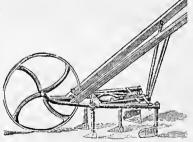
response to the increasing demand for a better implement of the kind, I now confidently offer the Matthews' Garden Seed Drill as the most perfect Drill yet placed before the public. It may be safely trusted to sow all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinaeh, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, &c.

Its inventor, Mr. E. G. MATTHEWS, has been many years engaged in the manufacture of similar implements. He invented and manufactured the Holbrook "Regulator" Drill,

but time and experience have enabled him to produce in this new Drill one which, while avoiding the imperfections in that, possesses valuable improvements.

by the inventor is that it does away with the Price \$12.00, packed and delivered to Railipany here.

cep a line of the Holbrook machines, some preferring them he Cultivators we have in constant use in our own grounds, very excellent work.

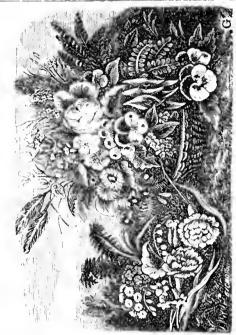


HOLBROOR'S HAND CULTIVATOR.

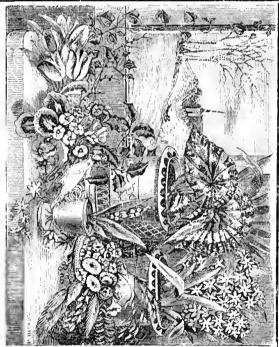
k's New Regulator Seed Drill, .							,			,					\$12	.00
k's Hand Cultivator, Iron Frame,		,													7	.00
ok's Hand Cultivator Wood Frame															,	



CHROMO F is a beautiful Floral Cross, made for us in Germany. It was designed to be 19 by 24 inches, like the others, but by mistake it is only 18 by 23. It is an elegant ornament, either for the church or school or parlor.



CHROMO G is a basket of flowers, 26 varieties, and a very beautiful and artistic work. It is 12 by 16 inches, being made small at the request of some of my customers who desired at least one small one for convenience of arranging.



CHROMO H is called Winter In-doors and Out, and represents a stand covered with winter flowers, house plants, etc., while from the window is seen the leafless trees, the snow-covered hills de, and other evidences of winter.



CHROMO I is our r including all the Califorr think, is the most complete of Lilies in the world. It taold Chromo B, which lacked s

PRICE OF CHROMOS.—Framed in Black Walnut and Gilt, and \$2.75. No charge for boxing or shipping, but those ordering must pay the The whole Eight, framed, \$20.00.

Our Chromos are about 19 by 24 inches, except otherwise noted. Our G Chrwhich is only 12 by 16 inches, we sell at 50 cents each, on paper, and \$1.00 on streers, pre-paid. Framed in Black Walnut and Gilt, \$2.00.





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